THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 43. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN IRWIN MILLER, of Shanghai, was admitted a Partner in our Business carried on here, under the Firm of JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co., and in Shanghai, under the Firm of J. JARVIE & Co., as on the 1st January, 1867, and Mr. FULLARTON HENDERSON has been authorized to sign the latter Firm.

JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co.

15fe 1718 Glasgow, October, 1867.

NOTICE.—Messrs. H. B. M. WACHTELS and H. ALPH. ORTMANS ceased to be partners in our firm since the 31st December ultimo.

GAYMANS & Co.

29fe 1641 Nagasaki, 1st Jan., 1868.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER ROSE JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo.

TAIT & Co.

31ma 1639 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. E. FAJARD, Mr. E. CHASTEL will sign our firm per Procuration.

THERIC & Co.

tf 1640 Shanghai, 16th Oct, 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. A. STURROCK in our firm, ceased yesterday by lapse of time.

BOYD & Co.

31ma 1644 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD CARTER is a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

CARTER & Co.

31ma 1572 Shanghai, 31st Dec., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TYERS in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1864.

OLYPHANT & Co.

13ma-68 1691 Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1868.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Insurance Companies, that it has been resolved to discontinue the Practise which has been in force during the past two years of allowing 15 per cent discount on Premia of Insurance, and that, on and after the 1st January 1868, they will allow only 10 per cent, as was the custom formerly.

Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1867.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents for the Canton & other Insurance Offices.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents for the Union Insurance Society of Canton, &c., &c.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary North-China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries Yangtze Insurance Association and Agents Pacific Insurance Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Agents China Traders Insurance Company (Limited) & Victoria Insurance Company.

tf 1566

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.

IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.

IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY. 31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,
Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—
Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup, Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspbery Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.
J. M. & S. would particularly recommend "THE ABERDEEN SAUCE," And "THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."
15au 1940 February 15th, 1868.

No. 1.
BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.
LUCIFER MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA MATCHES,
WITHOUT SMELL,
Warranted for all Climates.
Are the Best CHEAP Matches ever offered.
Packed in Strong, Compact Tin-lined Cases.
BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.
15fe o-a-m 1941 February 15th, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

On February 12th, the wife of A. G. Lambert, of a daughter.

LATEST DATES

England..(*tel.*)..	Jan. 13	Hankow,.....	Feb. 9
Hongkong,.....	Feb. 8	Nagasaki,.....	„ 12
Tientsin,.....	Jan. 22	Yokohama,.....	„ 8

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Oct.	23	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „	31	Dec. 23rd.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther
	h. m.	ft. in.				" "	°
Feb. 1 L.W.	0.46	12.05	E S. E.	6	b	30.07	52
„ 1 H.W.	5.24	18.00	East	6	b	30.04	48
„ 2 H.W.	0.22	18.04	„	6	r	30.03	37
„ 2 L.W.	1.16	15.03	E. N. E.	5	r	30.04	47
„ 3 H.W.	7.18	19 05	N. by E.	5	r	30.24	41
„ 3 L.W.	2.42	14.00	North	4	o	30.36	43
„ 4 H.W.	8.46	18.00	Z	0	b	30.31	41
„ 4 L.W.	4.02	12.00	N. N. E.	1	o	30.22	42
„ 5 H.W.	10.12	10.07	„	2	r	30.22	39
„ 5 L.W.	5.12	12.08	N. by W.	2	r	30.16	40
„ 6 L.W.	0.24	12.06	NEbyE.	3	r	30.04	39
„ 6 H.W.	11.18	20.10	N. E.	5	r	30.03	43
„ 7 L.W.	7.31	11.07	N. N. W.	3	b	30.23	38
„ 7 H.W.	0.05	21.04	N WbyN	4	o	30.20	44

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (haze); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Suwo-Nada" from Hongkong—Mrs. Capt. Warden and infant, Messrs. J. Frazer, C. E. Hill, Kenny, N. A. Joseph, and 37 Chinese. Per "Dupleix."—From Marseilles—Mme. Michan et fils, Messrs. Thieric, Lecat, Detape, Jourdan, and Michel. From Suez—M. Auger. From Singapore—M. Veevers, and Fetmenger. From Hongkong—Le Rev. P. Villios, Messrs. Raffard, le Contre Amiral Ohier, J. B. Olry, L. D. L. Brault, Ch. Devans, Ch. Avoine, J. C. Gaurrier, de Grandcey, Beauchamp, Lulange. F. Decaniecck, M. Mauvet, Durand, Raynaud, Raynaud, Lavoisier, Lavoisier, and Hung. Per "Island Queen," from Foochow—Mr. Corner. Per "Filipino," from Amoy—Mr. & Mrs. Solbe child and Nurse, Messrs. H. Twombly, Perkins, Slurrick and Dr. Manson, and the Chinese passengers that were wrecked in the str. "Niphon." Per "Aden," from Hongkong—Miss Osborne, Messrs. Barton, Roberts, Chisolm, Fobes, Cunningham, Buxton, McElevy, Moore, Packwood, Cain, Babin, and 16 Chinese. Per "Costa Rica," from Yokohama, via Nagasaki,—Messrs. F. Coit, Robt. Francis, W. H. Shaw, R. H. Boyce, W. Willman, E. T. Hunt, M. F. Hunt, C. L. Weed, Vanek, J. P. Twombly, and Byron Bininger.

Departed.—Per "Express" for Ningpo—Mrs. Warden and infant. Per "Suwo-Nada," for Hongkong—Sir Ed. Hornby and Lady Hornby, Mr. & Mrs. McDonall, Messrs. Abdoolorim, Egan, Peltzer, and Wheelock. Per "Osaka," for Nagasaki—Mr. B. Bininger. Per "Phase" for Yokohama,—Mme. Michan et fils. Messrs. Jourdan, Michel, Fetmenger, Raynaud, Raynaud, Lavoisier, Lavoisier, and Hung. Per "Ajax," for Hongkong, Mr. G. Jamieson; for London, Mr. F. J. O'Callaghan.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1868.

The most startling piece of news brought by the last mail, is that endeavours will be made to obtain the cession of Chusan as a German penal settlement. Not long ago, Prussia was credited with the intention of annexing Formosa; and though such a proceeding was thought very improbable, it was not altogether condemned, as advantage would ensue from the establishment of a strong civilised government in an island so naturally rich. The project, however, if ever it were entertained, seems to have fallen through, as no more has been heard of it; and now Chusan is pointed to, and its destiny is declared to be, a penal settlement. Only the greed for annexation which Prussia has lately shown, induces as to pay any attention to so unlikely a rumour. But, strange as it sounds in China, the idea may have occurred to Count Bismarck that some island in the China sea, that is at the other end of the world, might be made to save the double purpose of a resort for Prussian ships of war and a receptacle for German criminals. At any rate, the realisation of the idea is less likely than its conception. The principal treaty powers would hardly acquiesce in the annexation, by a recent arrival in China, of an island which has been twice occupied by English troops and twice given up to the Chinese, after the treaties of Nankin and Tientsin. If Chusan is to pass from the control of China, England and, in a less degree, France have acquired a sort of prescriptive right to it. But no one treaty power would like to see an island so conveniently near the mouth of the Yangtze, converted into a military and naval station by another. No less objectionable would be its proposed destiny. It is bad enough as a nest of pirates, without having the scum of Germany congregated there too. Rowdyism might then hold up its head again, and count on a new lease of life, sustained by recruits from among escaped convicts. Shanghai would not care to have a penal settlement established at its doors. And though Shanghai may not carry much weight in its individual capacity as a settlement, its protest would probably find sympathy with the Governments of the different nationalities which compose it. People do not appreciate a collection of refuse in their neighbourhood, whether it be animal or vegetable. The only symptom of disloyalty ever shown by Australia was evoked by the persistence of the English Government in sending convicts to the colonies. China, moreover, would not be likely to give up, willingly, so fertile and populous a possession; and Prussia could hardly resort to force to obtain it, as such a proceeding would certainly be opposed by the other treaty powers. The Emperor did, of his great bounty, cede the barren rock of Hongkong after the war of 1841, in order that barbarians might have a place at which to repair their ships. But Chusan is a fertile and populous little island, and is a great deal nearer Peking. As, therefore, China would be tolerably sure to decline the cession, and pressure would be out of the question,—for it would ensure the support of the other treaty Powers to the present owners,—we do not think there is much danger that the project with which the mail has startled us will be realised, if ever it were entertained.

Summary of News.

A meeting of the Race Club has been held, at which the accounts were produced and passed. About Tls. 1,600 remained in hand, which will be nearly absorbed by payment of two years' interest on a debt of Tls. 5,500 due to Mr. Keswick, under mortgage of the Grand Stand. Sir E. Hornby, Major Crossman, Messrs. Houstoun, Probst, Forbes, MacDonell and Dallas were elected stewards for the current year.

A very thinly attended meeting of Church subscribers and pew-renters was held on Saturday, at which the reports of the Architect and Trustees, and the Treasurer's accounts were read and accepted; a subscription is to be raised to make good the deficiency in the Church income.

The balance of the working plant of the Shanghai Wharf Company has been sold by auction for Tls. 1,000. The Government has entered on possession of the premises.

A plot of land with buildings, situate below the Old Dock, has been sold at auction for Tls. 3,100.

The Shanghai Rifle Club has arranged a return match with the Hongkong Club, and also a small-bore match. A match with some of the best shots of H. M. S. *Pearl*, now in harbour here, is also being arranged.

At a meeting of members of the Foot Paper Hunt, held on the 11th instant, it was resolved to have a final run, for a cup to be bought with the balance of the funds in hand, and then disband. The run will be given on the first convenient day that weather and mails permit.

We are sorry to hear that one of the South Sea Islanders brought here by the *Aunt Lizzie*, has died, from cold.

The *Salle de Concerts* at the French Municipal Hall, was formally opened on Monday evening. This fine hall, like other conceptions of prosperous days, is suggestive rather of past extravagance than of present utility. Its decorations and furniture are exceedingly handsome and rich, and it is admirably lighted. We only hope that the anticipations of its founders may be realised, and that the amateur concert given on the opening evening may be the first of a series of similar entertainments.

A collision resulting in damage and loss of life occurred on Wednesday, between the *Ajax* and *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, which is moored alongside Augustine Heard's wharf. The *Ajax* was passing down the river at the same time as the hulk *Acorn*, which was being towed to her new anchorage off the Shanghai wharf, by the *Weazel*. In endeavouring to avoid the latter and the U. S. Steamer *Ashuelot*, which is moored in an exceedingly inconvenient position, the *Ajax* was swept by the tide against the *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, crushing several boats and causing, it is feared, the loss of several lives. The *Ajax* lost her foretopgallant mast, and carried away the *Sir Jamsetjee's* maintopsail and main yards.

Ningpo is decidedly awakening and struggling back to life. We mentioned, a short while ago, that a Masonic Lodge was about to be opened there; and now hear that the residents intend to get up a Gymnasium, a Fives Court and a Reading Club. A correspondent writes to ask why the port has been overlooked in the matter of Harbour Masters. The shipping, he says, is in a flourishing state and likely to continue so; the gentleman who has, for some time, combined the duties of Harbour Master with others in the Customs service, should now be appointed to the distinct post.

We are glad to see from a report which has been handed to us, of proceedings in the Hankow Bankruptcy Court, *re* Mackellar Gordon & Co. that Mr. Mackellar has received his discharge. The general opinion has been that Mr. Mackellar was in no way responsible for the reckless trading of the firm in which he was a partner, and should therefore be individually exempt from penalty which might attach to the fault. The Creditors' assignees, sharing this impression, made no opposition to his application for discharge, which was granted. We notice from the *Hankow Times* that a Football Club has been got up at Hankow.

The wreck of the steamer *Niphon* has been sold in Amoy for $5,000. She broke up almost immediately, and little or nothing of value has been saved. She was wrecked on a point marked on the chart, House Hill, about twenty miles south of Amoy. Fortunately the reef was flat at the spot, and she ran some distance on it; had she struck any where else in the vicinity, the danger of loss of life would have much greater. As it was, the passengers and crew had barely time to leave before the sea had gutted her. The Captain's report of the occurrence will be found in another column.

A Tientsin correspondent writes—business remains dull—nothing whatever doing in opium or piece goods; Malwa quoted at Tls. 520 *a* 525, Patna Tls. 475. There have been some speculations in the former, at higher rates.

Complaints are made, already, of the commencement of hot weather, at Hongkong; and suggestions are thrown out for constructing sheds at the top of the Peak, to which the people may resort for change of air. The "man of the Peak" has just been attacked by robbers and severely handled, so the change is not without a spice of danger to give it zest. The grand new hotel, which has been the subject of much discussion, is approaching completion, and is likely to be opened on the 1st proximo. We notice the conclusion of the first series of "Notes and Queries," which has sustained its reputation as a useful and interesting pamphlet.

The Tycoon's officers are reported to have quitted Nagasaki, and Satsuma's flag to have been hoisted.

News received last evening from Osaka, confirms the apprehension expressed in an article (written previously), on another page, that war would break out between the Tycoon and his rivals. Several days hard fighting have occurred in the neighbourhood of Osaka, which have resulted in the complete defeat and dispersal of Stotsbashi's army, and the flight of the latter to Yedo. Osaka is in the hands of the successful daimios, and has suffered great injury from fire. The Tycoon's castle has been blown up and burned. Foreigners there have taken refuge afloat.

The Tycoon's officers have left Hiogo, where a party of the Bizen daimio's retainers made an indiscriminate attack on foreigners on the 4th instant, which was promptly punished. The attack was sudden and apparently unprovoked; but the firing of the Japanese was fortunately so bad that only two casualties have occurred, neither of which are likely to result fatally. The detachments of H.M. 9th Regiment were at once called out, and pursued the Japanese, who showed fight for about five minutes, but then broke and fled. The mounted escort with Sir Harry Parkes at their head, captured three small field pieces. The main body of Bizen's men, hearing of the affair, did not attempt to pass through Hiogo.

An envoy from the Mikado arrived at Hiogo on the 7th, and had an interview with the Foreign Representatives, to whom he officially communicated the change of Government, and gave assurances of good intentions which led to the re-embarkation of many of the marines and sailors who had been mounting guard ashore, since the outrage on the 4th. Orders have been issued to Chosiu and Satsuma in the Mikado's name, to be careful that no rudeness or lawlessness is shown towards foreigners. Every thing appears now to be tending to quietness at Osaka. It remains to be seen what will occur at Yedo; as we hear from private sources that Stotsbashi is determined to continue the struggle.

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Editorial Selections.

THE NIENFEI.

THE usual Oriental tendency to hyperbole has so frequently magnified petty skirmishes into important battles, and partial successes into complete victory, that we looked with some hesitation on the first accounts that reached us, of Li's late engagement with the Nienfei. The fact, too, that a considerable body was reported to be roaming at will on the north bank of the Yangtze, created a suspicion that, instead of beating, he had allowed them to escape; that is to say that they had defeated his constant object, which has been to keep them within the narrowest possible compass in Shantung. If, however, we may rely on fuller information which has subsequently reached us, Li actually has, at last, crushed this formidable body of insurgents. His great difficulty has been, all along, to get at them with any considerable body of his army. The rapid movements of their cavalry set his strategy at defiance, and enabled them to inflict frequent blows on detached bodies of Imperialists. At length, however, he appears to have succeeded in his darling project of surrounding them; and, attacking them himself with the main body of his army, to have defeated them in a series of engagements, driving them eastward towards Haichow, where another army was waiting to receive them, under command of Kwo,—the same General who completed the overthrow of the Taepings, in Fohkien. Between these two fires the Nienfei seem to have been completely crushed; their leader escaped with difficulty, his second in command having been previously killed; and Li is now trying to hem in and exterminate their scattered forces.

The after fortunes of the Chief himself savour of romance. He escaped towards Yangchow, accompanied only by a few attendants and his wife, who appears to have been a heroine in her way and one of his ablest lieutenants. During an excursion, undertaken to collect if possible some of his scattered adherents, she is said to have been drowned, while fording the Canal on horseback. Her husband, hearing of the accident, insisted on going to the spot to endeavour to recover the body; ventured too near the Imperialist camp, and was taken. Thus deprived of their leaders, stunned by a series of defeats, and scattered, the remainder of the insurgent army are likely to be destroyed in detail, by their successful opponents. Many will, of course, escape and, like the remnants of the Taeping army, gain a precarious livelihood for some time, as banditti; some may find their way to join other bodies of insurgents. But, so far as we can judge, the Nienfei, as an organised body of insurgents, are at end; and the remnants of their force are likely to be destroyed in detail. Already Li has sent back a number of his troops; and is reported to be preparing for a campaign against the Mahomedan insurgents in Kansuh.

The latter have now for several years opposed, with varying success, the Imperialist arms. During 1864 they even overran Shense and a part of Shanse, the next to the metropolitan province. They were, however, repelled from this dangerous proximity to the capital, though the Government has been too much occupied with the Taeping and Nienfei rebellions, to take effectual measures for their subjection. Tso, who was, last year, ordered up from Fohkien to take command of the Imperialist troops in this quarter, does not seem to have enhanced his reputation. Indeed, the insurgents are said to be organising an expedition to invade Shanse, in the spring. Now, however, that the more pressing danger from the Nienfei has been quelled, so effectually as is alleged, Li may probably be able to concentrate sufficient forces to prevent their carrying this design into execution. That he may do so is sincerely to be hoped, for the sake of foreign trade as well for that of the unhappy inhabitants. Shense and Shanse are the two principal consumers of manufactured goods, in the North of China. And disturbance in these provinces must seriously affect the Tientsin market. With the co-religionists of these rebels, in Yunan, the Imperialists seem in no hurry to meddle. We have before mentioned the semi-independence to which this province has attained; and the fact that order has been so fully restored, as to induce an effort by the Rangoon Government to re-open the caravan trade which has for some years been stopped. The local Government does not seem to profess complete independence of the Emperor. On the contrary, it accepts officials sent down from Peking: but it supervises all their acts, and insists on reading all their reports before these are sent off. The object seems, in fact, to have been rather the reform of official abuse than to shake off allegiance. And the Peking Government, having enough on its hands, will probably not meddle with so peaceable malcontents.

JAPAN.

THE last news from Japan spoke of the outbreak of civil war as imminent. Collisions had already occurred between the retainers of the rival princes, and formal hostilities were nearly certain to ensue. So long as it seemed likely that Stotsbashi would hold a prominent place in the Council of daimios, inaugurated by the new regime, there was reason to hope that the revolution effected would be bloodless. But the feud between him and his rivals was apparently too deep to be adjusted; and it was unlikely that he would quietly submit to political extinction. The last intelligence, accordingly, is that he has quitted the Mikado's capital and retired to Osaka, where he is assembling all his disposable troops. Satsuma has incurred the first brunt of the struggle, but will no doubt be supported by his allies so soon as they can collect their forces. At Yeddo and at Osaka, several of his "yashikis" have been burned down, and fighting has taken place between his troops and those of Stotsbashi. Osaka and its neighborhood seem likely to be the chief theatre of the coming struggle; and foreigners and their representatives had already found it necessary to withdraw to Hiogo, where they are tolerably safe from harm, under the guns of the fleet. This is an unsatisfactory commencement of our intercourse with the new port; but it at least confirms the impression that political causes alone prevented the trade which had been so anxiously looked forward to. People who are daily expecting to see their streets become the scene of strife, are otherwise intent than on increasing stores of goods for soldiers to plunder.

Knowing so little as we still do of the internal policy of Japan, it seems idle to speculate on the probable result of the present crisis. The *Japan Times*, whose opinions on Japanese questions are always worthy of respect, says Stotsbashi's family, the richest and most powerful in Japan, would be able to hold its own even against the formidable confederation opposed to it, if its members could be relied on to act in unison. But, to judge from the personnel of the new Council, this very necessary element would seem lacking; inasmuch as two relatives of the Tokugawa family, Echizen and Owari, are among its members, and friendly therefore, it would seem, to the new regime. It is noteworthy, on the other hand, that these names do not appear among the daimios who have seized the person of the young Mikado; so the alliance between Satsuma, Tosa, Goyshui and Chosiu for this purpose, may represent a new combination, from which Owari and Echizen have withdrawn. But it is difficult, looking to the recent struggle between Chosiu and the Tycoon, to imagine Stotsbashi capable of making head against the confederacy arrayed against him, even under the most favourable circumstances. If he was unable to overcome Chosiu alone, it seems unlikely that he can beat him when allied to such powerful princes as Satsuma and Tosa. It is true, Chosiu was said to be much better provided with foreign arms than his antagonist, on that occasion; and that the latter has since remedied this defect, and partially instructed his troops in foreign drill. But we doubt their having attained such a degree of proficiency as to make up for any great disparity in numbers. A more hopeful prospect for Stotsbashi, is the probability of dissension arising among his enemies. The longer, therefore, he can protract the war, the better his chance. In the meantime official intimation has been given him that foreigners will not interfere. Though very deeply interested, they have no possible concern in the struggle, nor a shadow of right to espouse either side. We aided the Chinese Government to put down a rebellion which was desolating the country, which gave no promise of good, and which promised to be interminable. But the present case has no analogy. The disputants are fully able to settle their own difficulties, and likely to do so quickly. Fighting in Japan means something more than waving banners, and strategic movements to the rear by the inferior force, which is the prevailing characteristic of warfare in China; and it is likely that one side or the other will have acquired a decided preponderance, before many weeks, if civil war break out to the extent which seems likely. Indeed, it might be difficult to decide which side policy should incline us to take. One generally sympathizes with one side or other in a fight. Even the Paraguayans and Brazilians have each their partisans. But it is by no means clear, which of the contending parties in Japan claims our best regard. A few months ago, Stotsbashi was in high favour. He had dazzled us by his brilliant reception of the Foreign Ministers at Osaka, and had won golden opinions by the liberality of his tenets. Yet he is represented, in this instance, as the champion of selfish interests, and as having brought the present crisis on himself, by desiring to reserve all the advantages of foreign commerce, admitting foreigners to his own territories only. If this be really the case, foreign interests would seem to lie with his opponents, who can hardly stultify their "cry," after success, by following an exclusive policy. They have not, however, as yet made any advance to Foreign Ministers; possibly looking on the latter as the allies of Stotsbashi, and failing to realize that our anxiety to maintain relations with the Tycoon as supposed Ruler of Japan, has hindered a cordial response to the advances of individual Daimios. They have, too, quite enough on their hands of internal difficulties, at present; and are probably deferring considerations of foreign policy till tranquillity has been restored, and the question can be laid before a general assembly of the nobility.

THE RIVER.

THE collision which occurred on Tuesday revives a question which has at different times been much discussed—the dangers of the "chow-chow" water, and the inconvenience of Pootung point. Unfortunately the financial resources of the Settlement did not permit the execution of Mr. Clark's scheme for remedying these defects, even at the time it was proposed. The cutting off 500 feet from Pootung point, and carrying out a "starling point" which should prevent the present contest between the waters of the Soochow Creek and the Wangpoo, involved an outlay far beyond the resources of a Municipal revenue, even when budgets of half a million taels were soberly brought forward. Still less could such an extensive project be entertained at the present day. Rightly, the care of a river's channel devolves on the Government of the country; and some portion of the Tonnage Dues which are so unjustly raked into the Chinese exchequer, might be well expended in improving that of the Wangpoo. It seems, however, vain to hope for any such boon, so we can only deal with the matter as we find it.

A glance at the map will at once explain Tuesday's accident. The river describes nearly a right angle at Pootung point; and a ship coming down against the flood catches its full sweep on her starboard bow, directly it protrudes beyond that shelter. Her effort to turn sharply to the right is thus defeated, and she is driven to make a long curve by the left shore. In doing this, she finds whatever U. S. man-of-war may happen to be in port moored exactly in her path; and, to avoid the danger of being driven against her, is obliged to pass inside, close to the bank. The strength of the tide on Wednesday, acting on so large a ship as the *Ajax*, prevented her accomplishing even this feat, and drove her fairly against the *Sir Jamsetjee*, which was moored alongside Heard's Wharf. The disaster was very nearly complicated by a collision with the hulk *Acorn*, which was passing down at the time,—nominally in tow of the *Weazel*, but really at the mercy of the tide. The way in which these two vessels were spun round, driven up the Soochow creek, and generally taken charge of by the tide, was simply ludicrous. That they were not cut in half by the *Ajax*, was a fluke; and how they altogether escaped accident is a mystery. To come to the moral of our story, it seems clear that the berth now occupied by the *Ashuelot* should be left vacant, and that steamers so large as the *Ajax* should not come round the Pootung point. Greater care and judgment may avert collision in most cases. The *Ajax* ought not, for instance, to have started on the first burst of the flood, but to have waited till its strength was a little spent. The employment of a tug for ten minutes, on her starboard bow, would have helped to pull her round. But danger must always exist, in the case of such large and unwieldy vessels undertaking a difficult piece of navigation, with so little room to manœuvre. The removal of the berths now set apart for U. S. war-steamers, one stage farther down the river, would increase this much needed space, and obviate much danger to them as well as to passing vessels. We are sure it only needs that the Harbour Master should point out the desirability of this change to the U. S. Consul, to ensure his ready acquiescence. There is a very natural desire that war-vessels should anchor off the official residence of their national representative. But there can be no desire to uphold this theory, at the cost of perpetual inconvenience and danger to vessels entering and leaving the port. It would be obviously impracticable for British ships to anchor immediately in front of H. B. M. Consulate, so no attempt is made to place them there. We are sure the U. S. Consul would equally agree to the change we suggest, if its desirability were brought to his notice, from the proper quarter.

SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG has always inclined to assert a superiority over Shanghai, which Shanghai has always indignantly denied; and may very safely challenge its rival to prove. Hongkong certainly possesses a colonial Government with an enormous staff, has the privilege of paying a heavy military contribution, and shares with Heligoland the merit of licensing gambling houses. It has, too, the less questionable advantages of hills and blue sea, whereas Shanghai has none of these things. But in most other respects, and specially in point of amusement, we flatter ourselves that we compare very favourably with the isle of Fragrant Streams. What Shang-

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haite, for example, does not think the cold weather and the sport it affords amply compensates, by comparison, for the three months of moist heat and relegation to a mud flat. What opportunity has Hongkong for escaping the noise of gongs and crackers, at Chinese new year, to compare with the trips "up country" which every one now perpetrates, at Chinese new year. More than half the settlement was roaming over the Hoochow hills, cruising about the ruins of Kia-shing, or paddling over the Si-hu, last week; to say nothing of the more ambitious sportsmen who travel across the Ta-hu in search of boar. What a relief from the monotony of business these trips afford, and what a store of health they enable a man to lay in. The fund of anecdote and conversation, too, brought back to enliven the less fortunate half of the settlement which could not go, is not the least beficial result. Tales of every kind are going round the settlement for the next fortnight. One dead shot has bagged such and such an incredible number of brace; while another, less skilful, has shot his own dog under the impression that it was a deer. One man missed his coolie, on a memorable occasion, and had to carry back a deer across his shoulders, having vainly endeavoured to impress sundry Chinese peasants for the task; while another lost his boat, and wandered helplessly about for a whole day, until he was lucky enough to drop, half-starved, across a friend who had a sandwich in his pocket. One man's shooting is described by an emphatic declaration of his inability to hit a hay-stack; and of two others it is said that they shot a teal between them in the course of a week, but the question of ownership is doubtful. One particularly keen sportsman in certain that he hit a deer because, after galloping off fifty yards, it turned round and shook its ears at him; while another, scarcely less enthusiastic, was so overcome by the sight of his first boar that he forgot to fire, while looking round in search of a tree. And then, after having stretched the holiday to its farthest possible limit, and left barely time to get back for the mail, your boat is windbound; and you have the option of walking twenty or thirty miles back to the settlement, or incurring the objurgations of disappointed correspondents. We heard of one man who performed this feat in another man's boots—the acme of resolute martyrdom.

One or two phases of sport are occasionally indulged in, of a less innocent character. Some people have been heard to boast of smashing game traps, as of a creditable action—forgetting, apparently, the character of the land on which they found these. Admitting that this process of killing game does not accord with our notions, a little reflection would convince the keenest sportsman that to destroy a Chinaman's property, is to ill requite him for the ready willingness with which he allows us to walk over his land in search of sport. But what renders the act more unfortunate is, that these traps are not intended to catch pheasants, but wild cats, which the natives snare for two reasons—one because they like their flesh, another on account of their predatory disposition. Apart, then, from its injustice as a wanton destruction of Chinese property, to smash a snare is to favour a pheasant's enemy instead of the pheasant. Another eccentricity is occasionally indulged in by boatmen, to the great disgust and alarm of the countrymen—namely, firing dead grass. They do so, apparently, with no other object than seeing a blaze; but at imminent risk, frequently, of the flames spreading to a cottage or a farmstead. And it behoves boat-owners to check any such "larks" imperatively. Of course it may be said that the peasants burn the grass themselves, at times. But they do so with a purpose, and with precaution against the undue spread of the conflagration.

HIOGO.

On the arrival of news from Yokohama and Yedo, per H. M. *Rodney* on the 24th instant, that a collision had taken place between the Tycoon and the Prince of Satsuma's retainers at Yedo, it occurred to most people that hostilities would soon commence here and at Osaka. On the 25th and 26th, the Tycoon's steamers *Kaymaru*, *Fusi-Yama* and two others were steaming between Hiogo and Osaka, and finally they took up their position at the entrance of the Hiogo harbour. Satsuma's steamers got up steam on 27th, inside, and every one looked forward to an engagement in the bay; as during the day, the *Dumbarton* and other non-fighting craft left their anchorage and came to the foreign side of the harbour. At night however, the *Keangsu* and two other steamers of Satsuma's cleared out, without being interfered with by the blockaders. Only two shots were fired, it is said by Satsuma's steamers as they went out. At Osaka, fighting took place in the streets, and Satsuma's Yashiki or palace was burned, and with it a large quantity of property valued at $80 to $100,000 which was stored there by the Netherlands Trading Society. A few foreigners were living in the neighbouring houses of the concession, and were protected by some 500 Government soldiers. Many contradictory reports have reached us, but failing any exact information which the Ministers, one would suppose, under the circumstances, would have vouchsafed to give to persons anxiously expecting it, it is difficult to dissect the truth from the canards. No doubt that fighting has taken place, both at Osaka and on the road to Kioto, and it is generally believed that these engagements have resulted in the defeat of Satsuma. On dit that, on the night of 29th, a Japanese endeavoured to set fire to the French Legation, and was shot dead by the sentry on watch. On 31st, H. M. S. *Rodney* started for Hongkong, but was signalled to go to Osaka. The *Laplace* had orders to go up also, the *Iriquois* being there already, the last news being that the ministers had determined to remove the Legation at once to Hiogo. Judging therefrom, some think that Satsuma is so far conquering, and that Osaka is becoming too warm a residence for the gentlemen of the Legations. The native merchants had been removing en masse from the town, for the last three days. At Hiogo also a good deal of shifting was going on, as it was was expected Satsuma's steamer would soon return with troops, to assist the Prince in his determination to upset the Tycoon's power. The sale of land which was advertised for about the 5th proximo is said to be indefinitely postponed. Foreigners are much dissatisfied at the apathy for their interests shown by those who are appointed to watch over them. No information of any kind is vouchsafed; and many persons who would gladly have returned to their places of business at other ports, have remained in the hope that, at any rate after a reasonable time, the land which was contracted for to be ready on the 1st January would be disposed of, or that some notice would be given one way or the other. Some favoured individuals were told, privately, that a sale would not take place before the 5th, and so were enabled to leave with the option of returning in time. Altogether the pioneers of trade have been treated with great contempt, and doubtless are looked upon by the Great Guns as adventurers. They have nevertheless to pay pretty heavily by taxes, to keep their representatives in office, at enormous salaries. Do Ministers believe that they create merchants, and not that they owe their positions to commercial vitality? Everybody must deplore the death of Mr. Myburgh, who was suddenly taken ill after attending the funeral of Admiral Bell, Lieut. Reid, and the ten sailors drowned on the bar at Osaka.

On the departure of the *Fe-loong*, it was impossible to say how matters would end. No business of course could be done. Many of the goods were brought back whence they came, as the poor people were more intent on securing their persons and property, than on purchasing piece goods. The bonded warehouses so vaunted by Mr. Scare, and which were to have been ready by the 1st, will not be finished for some time. At Osaka, the foundation stones have not been laid. At Hiogo the wood-work of one warehouse has been erected, and that's all.

The fire at Nagasaki is considered to be an incendiarism, as Satsuma's yaski (palace) was also burnt.

31st January, 1868.

THE CHURCH MEETING.

A MEETING of pew renters and subscribers was held on the 8th instant, H. B. M. Consul in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN regretted very much to see the meeting so sparsely attended, and was sure it must be a matter of regret to those who took an interest in the welfare of the Church establishment, that they were unable to be present on this interesting occasion. The object of the meeting was to receive the accounts of the treasurer for the past, and to elect office-bearers for the ensuing year. The thinness of the meeting placed himself and the trustees in a position of responsibility which they did not desire to occupy. They wished to consult public opinion, and it was at these meetings that public opinion best found expression. But as so small a number of subscribers, only, were forthcoming, all that remained was to conduct matters as appeared best to the advantage of the Church establishment. He would call on the trustees to read their report and on the treasurer for his accounts.

Mr. MICHIE then read the report of the architect and trustees as follows:—

ANNUAL REPORT of the Treasurer and Trustees of Trinity Church, submitted to a public Meeting of the Subscribers held at the British Consulate, on 8th February, 1868, convened in accordance with Act of Parliament.

NEW CHURCH.—It is not necessary to do more than allude to the circumstances which led to a temporary cessation of the works last year. these were fully reported on at an extraordinary Meeting of Subscribers held on the 26th October last, and adjourned to the 15th November. It was then decided by the Society that, with a view to creating a revenue to meet the interest on any loan that might have to be contracted in aid of the building fund, a portion of the land on the North and West side of the Church Compound should be leased to Mr. Iveson, at a rental of 1,200 Taels per annum.

This contract has accordingly been concluded.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

Shanghai, 8th Feb., 1868.

DEAR SIR,—Since the date of my report, very little progress has been made with the building. The works were entirely suspended from the 7th September to the 18th November 1867, and then not resumed with much activity, in consequence of the sub-contractor for the stonework refusing to abide by his agreement unless paid a sum as compensation for having broken up his gang of workmen. Farnham and Co. carried on the stonework themselves from the 2nd December to the 6th January, when I believe they contracted with another Chinaman for the completion of this portion of work. Since then, the preparation of the stone has steadily progressed; but little or nothing has been done in actual building. It is impossible to carry the walls much higher than they are at present, until some portions of the stonework not yet ready, are fixed; and considering this, and that the weather during the winter months would probably be unfavorable for building, I deemed it advisable to stop the bricklaying altogether for a time. The men, however, have not been idle, but busily employed in cutting bricks for the arches and the moulded parts of their work, so that when they begin to build up again they will be prepared to do so rapidly.

I have honor to be, Dear Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
WM. KIDNER.

The Trustees of Trinity Church.

THE TREASURER'S AND TRUSTEES ACCOUNT SHOWS.

Ordinary expenditure.....Tls.	3,863.60
Revenue..... "	3,764.69
To this however must be added, on account due to the Revd. Chas. H. Butcher for stipend due for quarter ending 31st December 1867.....Tls.	800.00
Tls.	898.91
Short fall, of which Tls. 800 have been carried forward in chaplainey account, and the Trustees debt further increased by the balance of Tls.	98 91

PARSONAGE LOAN stands at Tls. 2842.92, a dividend of 5 per cent 144.58 paid in liquidation of this debt in January last year, a further payment is now due, which, together with interest, will be made as soon as the Pew rents of the current year have been collected.

NEW CHURCH BUILDING FUND.—Subscriptions have been received during the past year from Residents .....Tls.	10,426.75
To which must be added balance of Bazaar account.....Tls.	1,346.36
Tls.	11,773.11

And the balance of this account is now Tls. 51,446.10, composed of

Cash in the Char. Mercantile Bank...	7,575.44
Less an amount to be drawn	771.27
	6,804.17
Advance to Trustees in General Acct...	2,554.65
Do Parsonage Accout	1,657.08
	11,015.90
Payment to date on Building Acct...	41,430.20
Tls.	52,446.10

BUILDING ACCOUNT.—The balance at debit of this account represents the total of actual disbursement from the time the building was commenced to 31st December, 1867. It stands at Tls. 41,430.20, composed as follows:—

Clerk of Works, wages.....		1,179.72
Cost of sundry fittings		6,684.23
Charges on do.		258.57
Messrs. Farnham & Co., Tls. payments	21,000.00	
Messrs. Farnham & Co., for 829,480 bricks, at Tls. 12 per thousand ...	9,953.76	
		30,953.76
Loss arising on the Brick Account...		72.34
Expenses laying the Foundation stone		244.24
Interest undercharged by the Char. Mercantile Bank for advance to Mr. Tarn		37.34
W Kidner,—Architect's Commission Account		2,000.00
		Tls. 41,430.20

BRICK-MAKING.—A small loss has occurred in this account, shown thus—

Overseer's wages	148.40
Payments to the Shanghai Brick Co.	3,482.86
Do. to Chun Shun Li.....	6,394.80
Tls.	10,026.10
Sold to Messrs. Farnham & Co.— 829,480 bricks, Tls 12 p. thousand	9,953.76
Tls.	72.34

From the foregoing report it will be seen that the ordinary revenue of the Society is deficient in the sum of Tls 898.91; and that consequently an amount of 800 Taels, due to the Chaplain on 31st December, 1867, is still unpaid.

On reference to the account for 1866 it will be seen that there then appeared a deficiency of Tls. 261.72 on the revenue, shewing an increase on the annual debt in 1867, of Tls. 637.19. In this state of things it becomes the duty of the Trustees to point out the necessity either of economy in all branches of expenditure and a reduction of disbursements to the amount for which the Church establishment is actually liable; or the raising by the community of a considerable addition to the ordinary revenue. It is for the Subscribers to determine which of these two alternatives they will adopt. But, to enable the meeting to form a judgment on the matter it seems desirable to inform them what steps have been already adopted in the way of retrenchment, or are open to them for the purpose of increasing the revenue.

On the 31st December the Trustees reduced the verger's salary from Tls. 200 to 100 Taels, and have taken other other measures to ensure economy in all incidental disbursements. The services of their present respected chaplain were secured through the Foreign Office at the highest salary allowed by the act of Parliament namely £800 per annum. This amount at the average Exchange of the year, 5s. 11d. is equivalent to Tls. 2,704.22 whereas the amount heretofore paid to him has been Tls. 3,200 per annum. The Chaplain has moreover the advantage of a residence rent-free while his predecessor paid 5 per cent interest on the cost of building the Parsonage house. From these statements it appears that the Chaplain receives about Tls. 600 per annum above any amount which the community are bound to pay him.

The ordinary sources of revenue are confined to Pew rents; and these shew a falling off in 1867, and compared with 1866, of Tls. 413.68. To raise the tariff price of sittings, already sufficiently high, would probably not be acceptable to the majority of Pew renters. If therefore it is considered desirable to maintain the existing rate of payment to the Chaplain, a special voluntary subscription would appear to be essential.

Under these circumstances your Trustees are disposed to recommend that, for the current year, the Treasurer should be authorized to disburse the Chaplain's salary at the rate of £800 per annum at the average exchange of 1867; but that he should also have authority to appropriate any subscriptions received for this purpose so as make the amount up to that previously paid; your Trustees felt so satisfied that the subscribers and the community at large would not object to measures being taken for procuring subscriptions for the purpose here indicated, that they have already prepared monthly dollar subscription lists which can be placed in the hands of gentlemen willing to take charge of them.

POND.—Complaints have been made by some of the residents near the Church that this creates a nuisance. The pond was deepened early last year by the Municipal Council to increase the water supply in case of fire—the same thing having been done on more than one occasion in previous years with the same object. The reservoir is probably neither more nor less a nuisance now, than it has been for the last 15 or 18 years, but as the matter has been brought forward it is desirable that the Subscribers should express an opinion as to whether the reservoir may with propriety be abolished, or what course should be adopted with regard to it.

MAIN GUARD.—The Royal Asiatic Society have applied to rent the eastern part of the building for a Museum and Meeting Room, to be fitted up for their purposes at their own expense. As that part of building can be given up without inconvenience to the Church, the Trustees recommend that the Room, should be given at a nominal rent to a Society, so entirely devoted to the public good as the Royal Asiatic.

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Mr. KIDNER thought it might be desirable to remark that the Volunteer Corps had a half right in the Main Guard. He was sure there would be no objection to give it up to the Asiatic Society, but it would be courteous to consult the Committee of the Corps on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN was under impression that the main guard belonged to Mr. Webb. There had been no intention to overlook the corps, and he would see that all proper measures were taken to secure their consent.

Mr. FITZROY regretted to see the meeting so thinly attended, but supposed there were enough voters present to permit an expression of opinion. He would be glad to move the adoption of the Trustees' report if, as he understood, it was not intended the Chaplain's salary should be reduced. He gathered that it was not the opinion of the Trustees that its amount was too high, and he and others concurred in this view. On the understanding, then, that if a sufficient sum could be raised by subscription, the Chaplain's salary should have a prior claim on it, he would move the adoption of the report.

The CHAIRMAN thought Mr. Fitzroy had rightly appreciated the intention of the trustees. It might perhaps make the matter clearer to those present as well as those absent, if he explained that the ordinary revenue of the Church was insufficient to meet current expenses, and to pay the Chaplain's salary at the present rate. It was impossible therefore for the Trustees to advise its payment out of the ordinary sources of revenue. But they were of opinion that it was undesirable to reduce it, and therefore suggested a supplementary rate, on which the first claim would be the bringing up of the Chaplain's salary to its present standard. It was one thing to continue that salary at its present standard if the liberality of the residents enabled them to do so; but another thing to bring the church revenue into debt. He hoped the community would appreciate the perfect honesty with which the case was laid before them; and was sure they would agree that it was not advisable to go on and get deeper into debt. It was the opinion of the trustees therefore that they ought fairly to meet the circumstances, and call on the liberality of those who were not pew renters but who might desire to give aid.

Mr. BROADBENT seconded Mr. Fitzroy's motion which was carried.

Mr. BROADBENT then proposed that the Treasurer's accounts be passed.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. R. Miller to second the proposal.

Mr. MILLER demurred, at first, as he had audited the accounts.

The CHAIRMAN said that was just a reason that he should move their adoption. He, better than any one, could testify to their correctness.

Mr. MILLER explained that he had heard them accused of being very confused. However he would be very glad to second the proposal—which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN had no doubt the confusion would disapear when they were examined in detail. The next business was to appoint trustees. Had there been a large meeting, he knew his fellow-workmen would have been anxious to be relieved. But at so small a meeting, he scarcely knew whether he should be right in advising any change in the governing body. He hoped therefore that the gentlemen already holding office would be induced to continue. The community owed them a great debt of gratitude for having put before them the actual state of affairs, and have faced out their task, notwithstanding a considerable artillery of paper warfare. He believed that he (as Consul) had power to appoint a Committee if there were not sufficient voters present, but he did not wish to undertake such a duty in this large community; and was sure he was expressing a general wish, in hoping the present trustees would continue in office during 1868.

Messrs. Michie, Dickinson, and Bryans having consented to do so, were declared elected; and the meeting broke up.

THE RACE CLUB.

A well-attended meeting of subscribers was held on the 10th instant, Mr. Myburgh in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN was happy to be able to congratulate them on the continued prosperity of the Club. They had a credit balance of Tls. 1,663 in the Bank. They had had two race meetings which compared favourably even with the days when Shanghai was suffering from a plethora of wealth; and he thought, on the whole, they had maintained their character as a Club of gentlemen. Beyond congratulating them on their position, he had little to do. Though, in reference to the accounts, he should add that, at the last moment a debt of Tls. 5,500 due to Mr. Keswick—balance of a sum of Tls. 10,000 originally lent on mortgage on the Grand Stand—had been discovered. Its existence had not been known till the last moment, and no interest had been demanded on it for two years. In fact an impression had prevailed that the debt was due by the Race Course shareholders—instead of by the Race Club. The last time any reference had been made to it in the minutes, was two years ago, when the appropriation of a sum of Tls. 700 in reduction of the debt, had been sanctioned. It was for the shareholders to say whether the accounts should be passed under the circumstances, and a portion of the balance applied in liquidation of the debt. Looking also to the accounts, there was one item which might appear to them a large one—the payment of Tls. 1,800 for hire of coolies etc. The Committee were also of opinion that Mr. Chang-lin received too much and was making too good a thing. It would be for the new Committee to endeavour to reduce this expense. In former days he was paid Tls. 60 per month and $200 additional at each race meeting. Now, he got Tls. 30 a month regularly and Tls. 60 at Race meetings, besides wages for every coolie he employed. It was impossible for the clerk to supervise this item of expenditure, and it was desirable that some scheme should be devised to check it. One other matter, he should like to refer to—the election of members. This power was vested in the Committee; but Shanghai had become so large and its population so frequently changed, that the Committee could not be acquainted personally or even by name, with many of the candidates. They had therefore to rely on the gentlemen who proposed and seconded these, to guarantee their respectability. It had been frequently found, however, that gentlemen proposed and seconded candidates whom they knew as little as the Committee themselves. A man was asked to propose a candidate and did so. Now, in a Club like this, to which admission was so extremely easy, and from which it was so difficult to get rid of an objectionable member, care was necessary. He was sure that he needed only to mention this matter, to ensure care on the part of members to keep the Club as respectable as it had been hitherto. He would only add that the support and co-operation which the Club had received from non-racing men, was most satisfactory. Of course their actions were carefully scanned. But so long as they did not resort to questionable practices, but continued to encourage and give a healthy tone to sport, they would continue to deserve the support of non-racing members, to whom they owed a great deal.

On the proposal of Mr. HANCOCK, seconded by Mr. DALY, the accounts were now passed.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that a property account might be drawn up for presentation to future meetings; and Mr. Keswick's loan would appear in that more properly than in a current account like the present. He might mention that they owned two shares in the Race Course which had been bought for a merely nominal sum, and were now worth Tls. 2,000; and would of course go on paying off Mr. Keswick's loan, so they really had something to show.

Mr. ROBINSON thought it would be well to enquire into the circumstances of Mr. Keswick's loan. At present, there seemed no evidence to prove its existence. Even Mr. Keswick's representative seemed to have known nothing of it, till he came into the room.

Mr. LINDSAY suggested that the Race Club had also a claim on the Recreation Fund.

Mr. POMEROY proposed and Mr. OLIPHANT seconded.

"That the Committee be authorised to pay Mr. Keswick the amount of interest due on his loan, out of the balance in hand."

This was carried with one dissentient; and the meeting proceeded to a elect a Committee for the ensuing year. Sir E. Hornby and Messrs. Probst and Houston offered themselves for re-election, Mr. Myburgh did not, as he would be absent.

Dr. PARKER suggested that the names of gentlemen who were willing to serve, should be read out. At present they were voting in the dark.

The CHAIRMAN said there was not the slightest objection to any gentleman mentioning aloud the name of a candidate.

Mr. BUSBY wanted to hand in two proxy votes; but, as he had not brought the written proxies, they were declined.

The result of the ballot was the election of Sir E. Hornby, Major Crossman, Messrs. Houston, Probst, Forbes, McDonell and Dallas, as a Committee for the ensuing year.

After announcing this result, the CHAIRMAN said the Committee wished to express their sense of gratitude to Mr. Sams, for the active aid and co-operation he had given them, as Clerk of the Course. He had no hesitation in saying that, without his aid—and they knew he had worked night and day,—the last two meetings would not have gone off so successfully as they had done. The Committee wished publicly to thank him, and he (the Chairman) wished to propose a vote of thanks to him on behalf of the Club

The proposal was seconded by Mr. HOUSTON and carried with applause.

On the proposal of Mr. HANCOCK, a vote of thanks was then given to the retiring Committee; and on that of Mr. ROBINSON, a vote of thanks to the Chairman—after which the meeting separated.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on the 10th instant, the following officers were elected for the current year.

G. F. SEWARD, Esq.,—*President.*
Rev. C. H. BUTCHER } *Vice-Presidents.*
C. W. GOODWIN, Esq. }
T. W. KINGSMILL, Esq. } *Corresponding Secretary.*
W. B. PRYER, Esq.—*Treasurer.*
G. H. FITZROY.
F. C. SIBBALD.
R. J. FORREST.
A. C. DULCKEN.
A. MICHIE.
G. THIN.
F. B. FORBES.
VTE. B. DE MONTMORAND *
} *Council.*

The Report and accounts for the past year were passed; and a paper by Mr. Watters, on "Chinese notions about Pigeons and Doves," was read.

On the proposal of Mr. MICHIE, seconded by Mr. FITZROY, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Winchester for his services as President during the past year.

Mr. Winchester will continue to act as President until Mr. Seward's arrival in China.

[* M. de Montmorand has since declined to act.—ED.]

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

February 11th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

J. A. PRIMROSE *v.* H. LANG.

Claim of Tls. 126.32 and interest.

The defendant did not appear, but a letter from him was put in admitting the debt, and asking for time, which was agreed to by the plaintiff.

AH-SUNG *v.* A. MASON.

The defendant sent a medical certificate, to show he was unable to leave his room. The case was accordingly adjourned till Tuesday next.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Shanghai, Feb. 10.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

Re C. M. W. HUDSON.

This was the final meeting of creditors; bankrupt to apply for his discharge

J. F. HENDERSON (for C. D. Mackenzie, London) claimed Tls. 22,000, advanced on Mortgage, but as the property had not been realized, the claim was not allowed by the Court.

R. A. HOUSTOUN (Jardine, Matheson and Co.) claimed Tls. 2,998.29, balance of account. Admitted.

W. CAMERON (for the Commercial Bank) claimed Tls. 38,000—Tls. 30,000 Hankow, Tls. 8,000 Chinkeang—but this being also secured on mortgage, was not admitted.

Mr. MITCHELL stated that Messrs. Gilman and Co. represented the bankrupt's brothers in London, who were creditors for £13,500, but they declined to appear. He (Mr. M.) then applied for the order of discharge, which was granted, to be delivered on the 10th March, provided no appeal be made against it.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Hankow, 12th Feb., 1868.

Re MACKELLAR GORDON & Co.

Mr. Mackellar appeared and applied for his discharge on the ground that the decision given by H. M.'s Officiating Consul, on 16th September last, in reference to the firm of Mackellar and Co., was unmerited by him inasmuch as he had taken no part in the transactions on which that decision was based.

Mr. J. H. Evans (for the Creditors' Assignees) stated that he had a few questions to put to the Bankrupt, but before doing so he wished it to be recorded that he had no desire to oppose the Bankrupt's discharge, as he and his co-assignee believed that Mr. Mackellar was in no way concerned in what they conceived to have been the reckless trading of the firm.

In reply to Mr. Evans' questions, the Bankrupt stated, that the arrangement made between him and his partner as to the manner in which the business was to be conducted during his (Mr. Mackellar's) absence in England, was, that they were to confine themselves chiefly to Commission business, avoiding as much as possible speculations on their own account, in accordance with clause 20 of the deed of partnership produced by Mr. Evans; that Mr. Gordon had deviated in several instances from this arrangement; that he (Mr. Mackellar) on several occasions expressed his disapproval of those deviations; and that he had in his possession copies of letters which would show this to be the case, but he was unwilling to produce these unless absolutely required by the court to do so, as they were private letters.

Mr. Evans here mentioned, that if Mr. Mackellar could say he was certain he had written strongly to Mr. Gordon on this subject, such statement would be sufficient, and the Assignees would not press for the production of the letters, though they could not admit that any letters on business transactions could be kept back as private. Mr. Mackellar said that he was quite certain he had done so.

In further answer to Mr. Evans' questions, the Bankrupt stated that he had received the profit and loss account of the firm up to the 30th June, 1866, and copies of the Cash Book and Journal up to September, of the same year. The accounts were forwarded to him very irregularly, and generally at long intervals after their dates. He had not received any accounts of later date than those mentioned. With regard to loans of the firm to which Mr. Evans referred, he was unable to give any information, or to say whether he approved or disapproved of them, as he was not in Hankow, when they were entered into.

No claims were made against the Bankrupt individually, or beyond those already recorded against the firm of Mackellar and Co. In reply to the Court, Mr. Evans stated that he had no further questions to ask, and that the Assignees wished to offer no opposition whatever to an immediate discharge.

Memorandum of Assets in Private Estate as filed in the Consular Court:—

	Tls.
1 Half Share in Premises and Land, Lot 14 in British Concession, (value March, 1865	20,000
2 Half Share of Lot 71 in British Concession, ...	2,000
3 Half Share of Land behind Concession, ...	2,000
4 Lot of Land at Hanyang, ...	400
5 Four Shares in the China Fire Insurance Co.	2,600
6 Half of Two Shares in the China Fire Insurance Co., ...	650
7 Half of Three Shares in the North-China Insurance Co, ...	2,300
8 60 Shares in Resse River Mining Co., ...	1,000
9 Balance Due from Mackellar & Co.,	8,000

TAMSUI.

The Commissioner of Customs says the statistics of trade at Tamsui show an increase in shipping, and some of the chief articles of import, in favor of the last quarter of 1867, as compared with the same quarter of 1866.

"The importation of Opium largely exceeds that of last quarter, and the corresponding one of last year. The demand, however, is not very great at present, though prices are somewhat better. About 140 chests remain in stock, which enables Foreign Merchants to govern the market. During the unusually fine weather experienced last month, Junks were induced to come from the north, and brought small supplies, which slightly affected the market, they being able to take it to ports along the coast which otherwise send to this place for supplies.

The wonderful increase in Cotton Goods is worthy of notice. The return below shows an increase of 4,106 pieces as compared with the same quarter last year, and is only 2,659 pieces short of equalling the entire importation during 1866. This increase is attributable to the extremely low prices in the south, together with the rapid development of the Piece Goods' trade at this port.

A small consignment of Indian Cotton was imported on trial, but did not prove

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profitable, the preference being still in favor of Native staple, notwithstanding the cheapness of the former.

The Export trade has not been very brisk, except in Coal. Three small vessels cleared for Amoy with their holds chiefly filled with Tea, The total exported was peculs 1,152, but being packed in baskets it forms a bulky but not weighty cargo. When re-exported it has to be re-fired. Notwithstanding the prohibition on the export of Rice having been raised, Foreign merchants have made no shipments. Junks have taken large quantities.

Just at the close of this month large supplies of Camphor have been purchased. The monopolists had a supply of about 3,000 peculs, who, after holding back for some time, are now selling at reasonable rates. It is to be regretted that Foreign merchants have not yet succeeded in purchasing this article otherwise than from the monopolists, but it is to be hoped that since H. E. the Tartar General has signified his disapproval of a monopoly so detrimental to trade and the revenue, in a few months merchants will be at liberty to purchase it in the interior."

THE LOSS OF THE "NIPHON."

We subjoin Captain Peake's account of the loss of this steamer.

Amoy, 30*th Jan.*, 1868.

W. Macaulay, Esq., Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co., Hongkong.

Dear Sir,—It is my painful duty to record the loss of the Company's S.S. *Niphon* (on a reef off House Hill, distant from here about 25 miles in a southerly direction) under the following circumstances :—

On proceeding up the inner passage (that usually taken by steamers in the N.E. monsoon), on Thursday the 23rd instant, at 8.30 p.m., the wind blowing fresh from the North-East with a considerable sea on, I was much surprised to find the ship strike on a reef off or Eastward of House Hill. Every endeavour was made to get her off, which unfortunately proved to be of no avail. About five minutes after the ship struck, she was found to be rapidly filling with water and taking green seas over her, knocking everything to pieces about the decks, and breaking up the saloon, making it impossible for anything to be got out from thence. At that time two of the boats had already been washed away. Seeing that there was no possibility of saving the ship, I ordered the four remaining boats to be lowered as quickly as possible, to land the passengers and crew, giving them severally in charge of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Officers, with Lieut. Anson, a passenger, who kindly volunteered his services. The Life-Boat in charge of the 2nd Officer, was stove and filled with water, the gear having been washed out of her just after she was lowered. Passed the passengers into the other three boats; the cutter did not return, the crew of Malays having deserted her immediately she reached the shore. The gig and jolly boat continued to ply between the ship and the shore, landing as was supposed first passengers and then crew. As the jolly boat was about to shove off on her third trip, a heavy sea washed over the ship, striking the boat and causing her to take in a large quantity of water. The boat having very soon after shipped another sea over her stern, she filled and turned over, when the boiler maker, William Truscott, and the gunner Charles Parker, with five of the Chinese crew and (as far as can be ascertained) four Chinese passengers, in all eleven persons, were unfortunately drowned, Lieut. Anson and the 4th officer, who were both in the jolly boat when she filled, having been picked up by the gig in a very exhausted state. When all the passengers and crew were supposed to be out of the ship excepting three Chinese Passengers (who could not be induced to come down out of the main rigging) the Chief Officer, Chinese carpenter, and myself, hoping to be able to save the mails and some small valuables, I ordered the gig to remain near the ship, but she soon disappeared, and was unable to fetch the ship again at that time. At low water about 4 A.M. on the 24th as the seas were not breaking so heavily over the ship, with four of the crew (found forward) made a search for the mails amongst the wreck of saloon; succeeded in finding one bag, which was placed on the poop ready to be landed. Shortly after daylight the gig was observed making fruitless attempts to get off to the ship, being continually driven back by the surf. I then requested one of the crew (a good swimmer) to swim ashore with the end of log line, as a hauling line for larger ropes, wherewith to save the remaining lives. The man reached the shore, but the log line slipped off him; in consequence of this failure spars were prepared with lanyards, as a last resource for saving life. As the tide rose the seas commenced to break very heavily over the ship again. A few more passengers (Chinese) were found forward early in the morning who were got on the poop with the rest. At high water about the middle of the day, the surf being less, the gig managed to come out, but could not come close to the ship, as the seas were breaking over her very heavily, causing her to be very uneasy with strong indications of her breaking up. I requested all those who could swim to jump over and make for the gig; the chief officer and the remaining fourteen of the crew succeeded in reaching gig. By persuasion the remaining Chinese passengers were got into the life-boat (which had remained alongside from the first, stove in and full of water) excepting one man who refused to go in spite of every endeavour to make him, having mounted the mizen rigging (this man afterwards disappeared with the fall of mizen mast). The Chinese Carpenter and myself accompanied the passengers into the water-logged life-boat. I was obliged to cast her off immediately, as the working of the ship threatened every instant to break her to pieces alongside, and there was no alternative. Just as the boat left, the ship broke in two; the boat drifted ashore, and with the assistance of the gig in charge of Lieut. Anson, all were landed. When on shore I observed the ship breaking up very rapidly, the cargo washing out of her in large quantities.

You will observe from the above report that it was utterly impossible to save either mails or cargo. Directly we landed, the natives stole nearly all the clothes we had on and broke up the boats. Shelter and food for all hands were procured at a village about two miles distant from the wreck. On mustering the passengers and crew there were found missing—William Truscott, boilermaker, Charles Parker, gunner, five Chinese crew, and six Chinese passengers, in all thirteen.

One of the stewards having been despatched overland to Amoy for assistance; early on the morning of the 24th, returned in the American steamer *Fung Shuey*, which vessel had been despatched to our assistance. Soon after daylight on Saturday the 25th she came to anchor near the wreck. Captain Watson of the *Fung Shuey* and Mr. Paterson one of the Company's Agents at Amoy, landed and we immediately had a consultation, when it was decided that there was nothing to save of the ship or cargo. The after part of the ship was completely separated from the fore part and nearly under water: the fore part was on its broadside, the decks being to seaward, and apparently everything was washed out of it. Under these circumstances I proceeded with the embarkation of passengers and crew to the *Fung Shuey*, which was accomplished during the forenoon after arduous boating through the surf with Captain Watson and crew's valuable assistance. Whilst this was going on, the body of William Truscott, boilermaker, (which was washed ashore) was interred. The five missing Chinese crew are the butcher, one boat boy, Fireman's Cook and two other Cooks. On getting on board the *Fung Shuey*, having observed the *Cadiz* five or six miles off to seaward, I requested Capt. Watson to endeavour to intercept her in order that she might convey the news, and also the passengers to Shanghai. The *Fung Shuey* not having either guns or a code of signals, could not manage to communicate with her, although everything was done that could be to attract her attention. The *Fung Shuey* arrived at Amoy on the evening of the 25th, when arrangements were at once made for housing and provisioning all hands. The officers of the ship behaved in a very praiseworthy manner throughout, and the Chinese carpenter was of great assistance to me in urging the unwilling passengers to get into the boats, having stuck to me till the last. I must also mention the valuable assistance that I received from Lieut. Anson, who behaved in a most praiseworthy manner, and very nearly lost his life in the execution of a dangerous duty.

By order of H. M. Consul at this Port, a Naval Court will be held as soon as possible, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Niphon*.

Arrangements will be made for conveying the passengers, officers and crew to Hongkong by the first opportunity.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Arthur Peake.

HANKOW.

The *Hankow Times* says, the climate of Hankow, and the surrounding district has undergone a considerable change during the last few tens of years. The heat of summer is not so great, nor is the cold of winter so constantly severe. To use their own language, the year has been more *ping*, or equable in its temperature and other seasonal characteristics. It certainly appears that the regions marked by the growth of the bamboo, and the production of particular fruits requiring a high temperature, are not now coincident with localities known to have been favorable or unfavorable to the growth of various trees and plants. Where such trees could be formerly reared in open ground, they have now to be massed together and surrounded by mud-walls, forming an enclosure protected from wind and weather

So much of this change in climate can be referred to a very recent date, that we are disposed to account for it, in part, by the destruction of woods and forests, and all standing timber, by those pests, the legion of robbers, who aspire to the belligerent status of rebels. It is known that the share of influence which trees, and large masses of vegetation, coming between trees and plants proper, have in the production of climate, is too important to be overlooked. Until the country at large is in the enjoyment of the blessings of good government, we cannot expect to see the land replanted with sheltering groves, and genial forests, which shall distil from cloud and fog the seasonable showers, and foster the tender trees, each yielding fruit after its kind.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

(Japan Times.)

The latest intelligence from the new ports is depressing in the extreme. Death has been busy among high and low, danger from political strife hovers near, and Commerce cannot struggle into life among the numberless disadvantages which retard her birth. Had we wanted confirmation of the news we published last mail we have it now. Satsuma, Chiosiu, Geyshiu and Tosa hold Kioto and possession of the Sacred Person: or as they more delicately put it 'have made themselves responsible for the safety of the Mikado.' 'Stotsbashi is in Osaka, and the foreign ministers, in the absence of 'official notification' of the change of government, still bow down to the man of straw, and the government officials retain the badge of the defunct Shogoonate. It is most discouraging to our prospects for the immediate future to hear this; Sir Harry Parkes must bitterly regret by this time his abandonment of the cause of the Southern chiefs; had he only had the courage to adhere to his policy of 1866, and abstained from the foolish visit to 'Stotsbashi last year, he would have been now the trusted friend and counsellor of the men who hold the destinies of Japan in their hands, and England would have obtained an ascendancy in the councils of the Mikado which she is never likely now to have. Another proof of his failure and want of correct information is the flight of 'Stotsbashi. Why should he return to the strongest place he has at hand—the castle of Osaka—just when what the English minister and his organ have believed to be his own policy has triumphed—the restitution of the Mikado to his ancient power and the creation of a council of Daimios to assist him in the government of the country? To this absurd supposition we never gave the least belief. Such a policy was always opposed to the interests of his family and very riskful of his own chances of aggrandizement. It is surprising that so much credence should have been given to so improbable a tale, and that the assurances of those better informed should have been treated with such indifference. All our letters from Osaka or Hiogo native and foreign alike, are of the same tenor:—the Daimios are too strong to admit of resistance to their wishes, unless the foreigners interfere. When all danger of this is over, which will be signalized by the withdrawal of the fleet, an arrangement satisfactory to us may be offered and it is to be confidently hoped that then will come the end to the jealousies between Daimios and Shogoon and the fear of us which has animated both, and which have, together, hitherto proved so serious an obstacle to our progress.

There seems to be a little improvement in the social condition of the settlers at Kobé. 'You must not think' says one correspondent 'that we are starving. On the contrary there appears to be at present a super-abundance of good things. Kirby, Adams, and others have their establishments in full swing and we get bread, beef and mutton at Yokohama prices. The meat of course comes from Yokohama, and those who are willing to give the foreign representatives the *kudos* to which they are intitled may find that the arrangement for "our flight taking place in the winter" was a master stroke of policy, for the meat would not have kept a single day in July. There are quantities of very fine looking bullocks used for draught, so that when the supply of meat at present on hand is exhausted, we shall probably get plenty more, and they say that the finest beef is the flesh of an old working bullock fattened up.'

The trouble about houses and house rent, however, still continues. Extravagant prices are still asked for sheds of the meanest description and the position of some representatives of the 'leading firms' in Yokohama is positively ludicrous. One such writes to a personal friend here. 'I have to write under great difficulties, as my office is the kitchen of a Japanese tea-house, and open to the street, so that a crowd is constantly round the door, watching the foreigner and making disparaging remarks. It would suit you admirably, as one can give an eye to the cooking from his desk, but I find that the smoke and smell interrupt the current of my thoughts.' No accommodation is as yet provided for goods, and the merchandize which has already been landed lies there in a roofless godown, hereafter to be a Bonded Warehouse, and protected from the falling rain only by *temporary expedients*.

The condition of affairs at Osaka is more satisfactory. A correspondent at that port writes:—'It is much easier to get houses here than in Kobe, and they are much better and cheaper. I have taken part of one with ——— for about half what has been paid there. It is a decent little place and stands upon nearly an acre of ground surrounded by a ten feet wall.' The Ministers and Consuls are all, except the English representative, located in houses and temples within call of each other, at Osaka and near the foreign settlement. The English Vice-Consul—to keep up the connection, probably—is lodged in a house in which 'Stotsbashi lived before he became Shogoon, while Sir Harry has planted himself with his usual zeal close to the castle, so that he may be on the spot in case of a change of government during the night.

Our correspondent writes with regard to the place generally:—

'Osaka is a fine place, of, according to Japanese account, some 300,000 inhabitants. It does not, as most European cities do, remind one of a lot of houses thrown down any how upon a space of ground, but was evidently built upon a plan devised some hundreds of years since by some wise man, who foresaw that it would one day become a large city. The streets are almost perfectly straight, crossing each other at right angles, and of an uniform breadth of fifteen to twenty feet. There is nothing grand nor striking in its appearance except the castle and temples, of which there are upwards of 10,000, but it is evidently a place of trade, almost every house being a shop or a godown. The river is lined with junks, some of a size which makes it a matter of wonder, as in the case of King George's apples in the dumplings, how on earth they got in there. The foreign settlement is in a well chosen position, and the Ministers really deserve great credit for selecting the best site in the whole city for this purpose. Here however, I regret to say our approbation must cease. The ground is most wastefully laid out, with streets of 50 and 60 feet wide and a large open space, which not only detracts from its very limited area but increases the cost of the lots some ten *per cent.* It further appears that the ground to be occupied by the different foreign consulates is to be purchased in the settlement, which will not only restrict the number of business compounds, but create unnecessary competition between governments and merchants. But the crowning fault is the entire absence of the insurable godowns which, according to the Osaka Convention, were to have been ready on the 1st. inst. These were actually far advanced when the Ministers came up, and were then pulled down. There is no sign of their being rebuilt. In fact the ground pointed out to me as their site is not yet cleared. Of course we are all terribly disgusted, and every one agrees that we have been done. The Japanese officials were apparently willing to carry out their engagements, and we are compelled to the conviction that the Ministers have sacrificed the interests of trade to some fancied political advantage, and have advised the Government to keep us from Osaka. It is without doubt the place for our merchants, but under the present conditions of trade it is impossible to do any business there. Fancy telling us now what we ought to have known months ago that is not an open port and that all our goods must pass through the Custom House at Kobé.'

When we take up for discussion the Rules and Regulations for the Restriction of Foreign Trade at Osaka and Yedo, we shall be able, it is probable, to throw some little light upon the process by which the Conventions of Yedo and Osaka have been evaded, and shall show, perhaps to the astonishment of our readers abroad, how the mind of a British official can be so warped by long residence in China as to have become essentally Chinese and to have entirely lost all sympathy whatever with his *quondam* countrymen, their interests and their rights. Meanwhile it is enough for us to say that those interests and those rights have been completely ignored by Sir Harry Parkes. Every fresh post from the new ports tells us of some thing sacrificed. The last specimen of his injustice or incapacity is the price at which we hear he is going to suffer the upset price of the land to be fixed—about five shillings a square foot! and this in a country which our trade benefits enormously, and with which we have a Treaty providing that land shall be 'set apart' for foreigners—not sold to them—for the purposes of trade.

Our latest date from the ports is to the 22nd inst. per *Costa Rica*. The American Admiral has been expected for two days in the *Hartford*, but his continued absence leads us to imagine that the news of the affair at Yedo on the 19th has precipitated the struggle at the capital, and that his presence at Hiogo has been necessary. We are all anxiously waiting for news.

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JAPANESE POLITICS.

(Japan Times.)

It is to be feared that the struggle between the Shogoon and the Daimios is begun. The following is a full account of recent occurrences in Yedo. As we informed our readers some time ago, Satsuma had long been engaged in dismantling his *Yashikis* and it appears that they had all been completely stripped of everything of value and even the stone work of the houses sold, his intention being to abandon Yedo altogether. No one was left except a *Rusui* who transacted business in Yokohama, and is very well known to many foreign merchants; by the name of Nambu. He occupied a small portion of the best and strongest house.

But a band of *condottieri*, taking advantage of the weak state of the Yedo garrison, and finding this abandoned house exceedingly convenient quarters whence they could issue at their pleasure on their various expeditions, had established themselves therein and having lately given a good deal of trouble, had at last to be dislodged. Accordingly troops were collected from different quarters, (our letters give a variety of names of Hatamotos, and Government squads of officials making up the force, who went and summoned the 'Hanchu' who occupied them to clear out and leave Yedo immediately. They refused, and artillery was brought up and the house besieged and a fight ensued, which lasted from early morning till noon. During the course of the engagement, the place was set on fire, and at the same time, three other of Satsuma's *yashikis* were fired. The buildings consumed are the *Satsuma Kami Yashiki* (in the Mito quarter.) the *Muko Yashiki, Coyawa no Yashiki* and the *Takanawa no Yashiki*. About a hundred and thirty or forty of the "Hanchu" were killed—the Yedo people report—and a hundred and fifty or sixty wounded, while the government loss is put at fifty or sixty killed and wounded. Nambu was taken and the chief of the Hanchus, a Hosokawa man, was killed. There were a number of Satsuma's men among the defenders of the Yashikis, but they were not a majority.

A most romantic story is connected with this affair and the presence of these men of Satsuma's, which may or may not be true, but is quite a probable tale in Japan. It is said, and we get the information from more sources than one, that the whole of this bloodshed and destruction was brought on by them. A sister of the reigning prince of Satsuma had married one of the late Shogoons and was in retirement as a widow in the Nino Maru, which was burnt on Friday last. This Nino Maru, it appears, which is described as a very strong place, the position of which we detailed in our last issue, is used as the residence of all relicts of Shogoons, and as three of these have died within the last seven years, the Nino Maru must have been pretty full. We hear now that a band of Satsuma's people came up in the steamer we reported last mail, determined to take away their chief's sister and, with that utter disregard of consequences which marks such exploits in Japan, set fire to the Nino Maru, as the only way to get at her, and ultimately succeeded in cutting her out. They then went and joined themselves with the 'Hanchus' in the principal Satsuma Yashiki and were attacked there on the 19th. The princess had meanwhile been concealed on board the steamer, and when the fight at the Yashiki became desperate, a number of the men cut their way down to the harbour, got on board and steamed out, pursued by the *Eagle*, as we have related elsewhere. Finally, as then mentioned, she got away.

Another report states, however that the lady was not on board the steamer but is concealed somewhere in Yedo:—and yet another that she declined all solicitations to escape, declared she would stay by the Tokugawa family to the last and killed two of her would-be abductors, whose heads she afterwards offered up at a neighbouring shrine. Our readers will select whichever of these three accounts they like, as the true one.

The following is an account of the fight on the 19th between the ships of Satsuma and the Shogoon referred to above. A reporter of this journal went off immediately the firing began in a row-boat, and got so near the scene of action as to be able to see much of it pretty distinctly. The ships engaged were a large two funnelled steamer flying the rising sun flag and now known to be the *Kaitenmaru*, and a much smaller one; both steamers were barque rigged. They came out of Yedo harbour, firing at long ranges, the larger appearing to be in chase of the smaller. At 3 p.m. when about nine miles from Yokohama, the latter stopped and allowed his enemy to come to close quarters when they engaged each other desperately for nearly an hour, the big one steaming round the other several times and firing three shots to the other's one. The firing was very wild on both sides. About 4 p.m., they separated and the smoke clearing away, our reporter was able to see that the *Kaitenmaru* was either crippled or unwilling to pursue farther, for the other steamed away unmolested and disappeared past Uraga. Part of her bulwarks were shot away and her foreyard hung as if injured. The *Kaitenmaru* seemed damaged in her machinery, for she was evidently in difficulties on her way back. Another steamer, since known to be the *Dumbarton* and towing a barque, appeared to be following the others out, but took no part in the action.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AND BRITISH RESIDENTS.

(China Mail.)

There is a report current—we cannot say whether well founded or not—that Sir Rutherford Alcock will, in all probability, return to England at the close of this year. If it be true, the mercantile community in China will have cause for congratulation in the fact of his departure, although it is just possible that a successor more inactive and less careful of British interests might be appointed. There is a popular misconception as to the causes which seem invariably to cramp the energies and narrow the minds of men who hold important Diplomatic or Consular appointments. It constantly happens that some one whose junior career has evinced much promise, who upon some important occasion has displayed judgment and energy and who is believed to be exactly the right sort of man to deal with a people like the Chinese, becomes by the combined influence of merit and good luck promoted to just the sort of post his admirers would wish to see him occupy. Everybody is tolerably satisfied. Even his detractors say "Well, with all his faults, he's a man of action; and anything is better than oblivious laziness," and for the first few months, perhaps years, nothing occurs to disappoint the hopes of those who believe in him. By and bye, however, some event takes place which in the eye of the public appears to call for prompt action and a determined front at all risks. But alas! their hopes are doomed to disappointment, and the popular official sinks at once in public estimation, to the regret of his friends and the exultation of his enemies. The latter find it convenient to assert that a long residence in China or the East—or the study of the language—or a pandering to the opinions of his brother officials of other nationalities—is or are the causes of his failure. Persistently blind to facts patent to the most superficial observers, the same stupid cry is raised again and again, in each case failing to touch the real cause of the evil. We need scarcely look far for examples of what we say. Sir Rutherford Alcock is at this moment standing condemned in the public mind for what is termed his "shameful want of energy and pluck," and even Sir Harry Parkes, the idol of the muscular school of progress in the far East, is beginning to suffer a like depreciation. We admit the facts, but deny the inferences of those who so loudy condemn our representatives. For convenience sake we confine our remarks to the latter, although much of what is alleged is quite as applicable to our consular service, differing only in degree.

The true secret of failure on the part of British Ministers in this part of the world to fully vindicate their position in the eyes of their countrymen, lies in the fact that the theory of free agency commonly held regarding their duties is totally wrong. While absolutely unfettered in details—less so than government employés of any other class or grade—they are rigidly bound by instructions as to their general policy. In other words, it is not even conceived by the Foreign office that they are appointed to represent "British interests" or even the British community in China. They are simply the representatives in China of the Foreign office at home, and represent Great Britain only so far as the Foreign office officials represent and interpret the opinions of the party in power. And here both the source of their personal weakness and of the constant disputes which arise between them and the community they are presumed to represent. The case is quite quite different with France, Russia and the United States. Their Ministers represent not the calm controlling power at home, but the faults, passions and desires of their countrymen, be they right or wrong, modified only by diplomatic experience. They are in fact the mouth-pieces, in the first case, of their fellow-citizens, and only in a secondary degree of their respective governments. But their power over the policy of those governments is far greater, as their representations are not those of an uninterested arbiter between their own people and the Chinese, but of advocates fully prepared to represent the wishes of the former in the manner most advantageous to their fulfilment. Add to this that, while more fettered in detail, they are almost independent in general policy, that they possess a far higher authority over the available forces present in the East, and that they are even personally unfettered by those scruples to use violence when diplomacy fails, which are engendered by our system, and we have the radical differences between the Representatives of Great Britain and those of other countries.

The moral of this is obvious enough, but it takes a long time to make British resident in China take such combined action as shall utilize it. There exists in effect an antagonism between the Foreign office and the British community in China of which the Minister is the almost powerless exponent—often powerless, that is, to produce an accord between the conflicting views. We want therefore some reliable means of placing ourselves *en rapport* with the Home Government; a minister less fettered in his policy than at present; and a clear understanding as to how far the views of British subjects and the views of our Foreign office accord and can be worked out. This can only be effected by the inauguration of a Committee at home, devoted to China matters and comprising amongst it members of Parliament pledged to bring matters of interest to China residents before the public at home. There is nothing new in the proposition, but although its feasibility is obvious, nothing has been or we fear will be done. Until, however, such step is taken, the misunderstandings which now exist between the Community and the Minister will increase and flourish.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1868. Night. Min.	1868. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1867. Day. Max.
Feb. 5	37	40	...	...
" 6	40	43	42	54
" 7	34	44	43	54
" 8	30	48	48	62
" 9	35	50	46	58
" 10	40	47	38	50
" 11	42	46	34	48
" 12	42	50	40	48
" 13	33	46	49	57
" 14	32	45	41	48

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	18½	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	31	6 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	125	old 136 new 120	12 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	43	12 p.c.

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	150	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Gas Co	100	100	60	"
Hongkew Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	999	8 p.c.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	None.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	25	"
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	625	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	1,500	..

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels;*—Six Months, *Six Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels;—all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June, 1867 to 13th Feb., 1868.

	S'ton & M'alles.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	1,248
Barnet, Geo, and Co.	1,068
Birley, Worthington and Co.	290
Borneo Company, (Limited)	...
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	351
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	581
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	3,874
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	...
Brand, Monro and Co.	2,935
Carter and Co.	1,920
Chapman, King and Co.	277
Cunine and Co.	312
Dow and Co.	640
Gamwell, F. R.	746
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1,165
Gilman and Co.	1,431
Glover and Co.	29
Gutschow and Co.	307
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	574
Hogg, Brothers,	1,147
Holdsworth, E.	10
Holliday, Wise and Co.	101
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	1,989
Jarvie, John, and Co.	532
Meynard and Co.	113
Milsom and Tod,	768
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	30
Olyphant and Co.	...
Overweg and Co.	751
Petrocochino and Co.	497
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	671
Primrose and Co.	777
Reiss and Co.	641
Reme and Co.	83
Rothwell, Love and Co.	10
Russell and Co.	1,338
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	967
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	1,231
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	633
Siemssen and Co.	474
Skeggs and Co.	1,583
Smith, J. M., and Co.	89
Textor and Co.	1,767
Theric and Co.	70
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	36
Trautmann and Co.	160
Turner and Co.	60
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.	449
White, F. G.	93
Miscellaneous	4,269
Total Bales	39,137

TELEGRAMS FOR INDIA, EUROPE, &C.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TELEGRAMS for transmission to India, Europe, &c., from Galle. Packets made up by each Mail leaving for that place.

TELEGRAMS to be sent to the undersigned at this Office, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

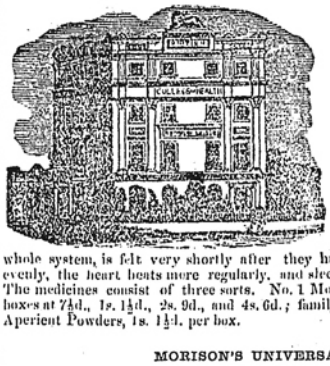
F. D. BARNES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Shanghai, 19th October, 1867. tf (c.a.)

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINE

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

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Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31dc-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			287,002.99	196.68	3.00	287,202.66	3,788.85	329.20	26,945.95	5,486.10	1,594.23	10,047.07	10,556.58	68,247.65
Ajax	Feb. 12	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	641.30	266.11	71.98	104.84	286.04	1,370.27
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	287,002.99	196.68	3.00	287,202.66	3,788.85	329.20	27,587.25	5,752.21	1,666.21	10,151.91	10,852.62	69,617.92

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	570.85	36,660.05	6,177.69	427.33	3,136.92	7,583.72	9,476.44	63,763.00
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	570.85	36,660.05	6,177.69	427.33	3,136.92	7,583.72	9,476.44	63,763.00

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			5,698.45	..	40,689.35	46,387.80	..	96.03	2,155.62	253.00	357.20	..	99.01	2,880.82
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	5,698.45	..	40,689.35	46,387.80	..	96.03	2,155.62	253.00	357.20	..	99.01	2,880.82

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	25782	7179	328	438	33727	4588	38315
Formosa, Feb. 6th	195	72	..	30	297	392	689
Total	25977	7251	328	468	34024	4980	39004

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Piculs.
Total as last Report		149.90	..	200.00	11,686.67	..	..	4,981.45	..	..	17,246.22
Aunt Lizzie	Feb. 11	..	..	..	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	25.00
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		149.90	..	200.00	11,711.67	..	..	4,981.45	..	..	17,271.22

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	41	41.00	..	..	15	18.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	5	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	46	46.00	..	..	15	18.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	12	12.00	88	105.00	66	79.20	2	2.00

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Nagasaki.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	96	96.00	32	32.00	10	10.00	13	13.00	..	..	..	..	168	168.03	..	..	319	319.03
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7.20	..	..	6	7.20
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10.80	..	..	9	10.80
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96	96.00	32	32.00	10	10.00	13	13.00	..	..	..	..	183	186.03	..	..	334	337.03

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SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

IMPORTS.

There has been a moderate amount of business doing, although the restless holiday feeling has not quite subsided. The Mail of the 26th December reached here per *Aden* on the 12th, three days before list time. The arrivals have been confined to vessels from Japan and Coasters, with the exception of the *John Eyston* from Swan River, with Sandalwood and Flour, and the *Andreas* from Cardiff with Coals. The continuance of mild weather will possibly lead to an early opening of the Northern ports. Four steamers are already advertised, with quick despatch. The steamer *Ajax* left for London on the 12th. The *Ganges* will leave with the next Mail on the 20th.

SOFT GOODS.—GREY SHIRTINGS.—A fair amount of business has been transacted since last report—the slightly lower range of prices having tempted some buyers. The steamers for the North to leave next week will doubtless considerably relieve our Stock by taking away some of the old purchases.

T-CLOTHS.—Good 7-lbs. have been in request, and several sales are reported at Tls. 1.80 to 1.90 per piece.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The enquiry has been chiefly for the lower counts—which have ruled very irregularly.

WOOLLENS.—Very quiet.

METALS.—NAIL ROD IRON.—The demand is less brisk than it was, arrivals having added materially to Stocks. The Export from home is somewhat large to last dates and it is not improbable that existing quotations will suffer. Nail Rod marks at Tls. 2.90 at 3.00 per picul.

COALS.—The market remains inactive. Supplies are equal to requirements and prices remain without change.

Cardiff,	per ton	.....	Nominal.	.....Tls. 11.50	from ship.
English	,,	.....	do.	..... ,, 10.75	,,
Anthracite	,,	.....	do.	..... ,, 14.50	,,
Sydney	,,	.....	do.	..... ,, 10.25	,,
Japan	,,	.....	do.	..... ,, 6.75	,,
Formosa	,,	.....	do.	..... ,, 6.50	,,

LAND AND HOUSES.—No transactions worthy of note. The Working Plant of the Shanghai Wharf Company was sold on Saturday last, and realized about Tls. 1,100.

SHARES.—Nothing doing here. In Hongkong, the Shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, have advanced to 11 per cent premium.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 73.00 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	₱ pc.	1.8.8	to	1.9.2
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.1.5	,,	2.2.2
9 to 9¾ lbs.	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.8.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	.....	,,	.....
56 Reed.....	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.1.0
60 ,, ...	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.2.0
64 ,, ...	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.4.0
66 ,, ...	,,	2.4.5	,,	2.5.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.2.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds...	,,	.....	,,	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	,,	.....	,,	.....
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds....	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.0.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7. lbs.	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.9.5
8 to 8 4 lbs.....	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.5.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue.....	₱ doz.	0.6.5	,,	0.7.0
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	₱ pc.	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.4.0
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.4 5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.6.0	,,	3.0.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.5.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.7.5
Blue	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.6.0
Brown.....	,,	2.3.0	,,	.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.....	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.5.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	₱ yd.	0.2.1	,,	0.2.3
Blue, 22 in.....	,,	0.2.1	,,	0.2 2
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.6	,,	0.1.7
26 in.	,,	0.2.4	,,	0.2.5
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	₱ p.	12.7.5	,,	13.2.5
S S	,,	12.5.0	,,	13.0.0
S S S	,,	10.5.0	,,	11.0.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	6.5.0	,,	6.7.0
Assorted	,,	6.4.0	,,	6.6.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	12.0.0	,,	12.5.0
CHAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds....	,,	8.0.0	,,	8.5.0
CHAPE LUSTRES.....	,,	4.5.0	,,	4.8.0
SPANISH STRIPES.....	₱ yd.	0.6.0	,,	0.7.3
OHLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.....	₱ pc.	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
Plain, 30 yds.....	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
IRON—				
Nail Rod.....	₱ pl.	2.9.0	,,	3.0.0
Hoop	,,	2.7.0	,,	.....
Flat and Round.....	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.0.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
LEAD	₱ pl.	5.3.0	to	5.4.0
TIN PLATES	₱ box	5.5.0	,,	6.0.0
STEEL	₱ tub	3.8.0	,,	4.2.0
FLINTS	₱ pl.	1.0.0	,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS.....	₱ box	4.8.0	,,	5.5.0
PEPPER—				
Black	₱ pl.	5.2.0	,,	5.4.0
White	,,	9.0.0	,,	9.5.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China.....		3.0.0	,,	3.3.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common.....	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.2.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.7.0
6 a 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.9.0	,,	2.2.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.2.0	,,	3.4.0
Malabar	,,	11.0.0	,,	12.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang ...	,,	0.8.0	,,	0.9.0
Siam	,,	1.1.0	,,	1.2.0
TIN—		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Straits	₱ pl.	18.2.0	to	18.5.0
Malacca	,,	19.0.0	,,	19-5.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon ...	,,	.....	,,	.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	.....	,,	.....
good to finest white	,,	.....	,,	.....
Saigon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	.....	,,	.....
good to fine	,,	.....	,,	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.6.0
Formosa	,,	2.3.0	,,	3.1.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.3.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.4.0
Swatow	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.9.0
Canton	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.4.0
Manila.....	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.9.0
White, common to fair...	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0	,,	5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0	,,	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	₱ ton	10.75	,,	.....
American Anthracite.....	,,	14.5.0	,,	.....
Sydney	,,	10.2.5	,,	.....
Japan	,,	6.7.5	,,	.....

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEA.—The Stock has continued to increase by arrivals from the River, while the demand has been checked by the repetition of disastrous advices for this class of Tea at home. Since our last issue only one chop has been settled, 275 chests at 18¾ taels, being nearly one tael lower than in the last (Chinese) year. The total Stock is estimated at about 10,000 chests of all kinds.

GREEN TEA.—To the Stock of these also an addition has been made, both from Ningpo and Kiukiang, and it is estimated that we now hold fully 10,000 packages, chiefly fine Tea. Three parcels only have been settled since the New Year, at prices quite up to former quotations viz., 40 to 44½ for Moyune and 43 taels for Pingsuey Teas. In the face of the continuous decline in Greens reported by last mail, both from London and New York, a somewhat easier market is now looked forward to.

SILK.—Our silk market has shewn little animation since the departure of last mail, owing partly to the undesirableness of our present stock, and partly also to the unfavourable home advices received. Settlements are estimated at about 5 to 600 bales, partly in barter against Shirtings and Long Ells. Prices have been very irregular; chop 3 have fetched Tls. 555, say about last mail's rates, while on all other kinds a decline of from 10 to 30 Taels per picul has been obtained. Dealers are anxious to sell, and a further decline appears probable; it is reported that telegrams to the 11th January, received by the American mail, advise a decline of 1s to 1s. 6d. in the London market. Arrivals from the interior have been about on a par with settlements. Present stock, 1,200 bales.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There has been little business doing during the past fortnight; no private paper in the market, and remittances for this mail are chiefly to be made in Bank Bills. Owing to the increased demand, these latter, which opened at several Banks at 5.10½ went down by degrees to 5.10 and 5.9¾.

On Hongkong some bills have been sold on demand at 27½.
On India Rupees have been done from 301 to 302.
Dollars show a decline at 72.80 to 72.75.
Money easy.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,.....	5s. 7¾d.	per Tael
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, ...	5s. 9¾d.	
	Credits, ,, ,, ...	5s. 10¾d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,...	5s. 11d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,.....		fcs. 7.45.	
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...		fcs. 7.47½	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...		Rs. 302 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,, ...		Rs. 301 ,,	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...		27½ per cent discount.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight,.....		27¾ ,, ,,	

BULLION :—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 169 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.4 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—72.75.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—74.6.

COPPER CASH.—1,465 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

IMPORTS.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
COTTON YARN—				
Nos. 16 to 24	₱ pcl.	48.00	to	51.00
28 to 32	,,	60.00	,,	62.00
38 to 42	,,	53.00	,,	55.00
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7.0 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.80	,,	2.90
8¼ to 8½ lbs.....	,,	3.35	,,	3.45
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	,,	3.30	,,	3.40
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
56 to 60 reed	,,	3.10	,,	3.50
64 to 72 ,, ...	,,	3.60	,,	4.00
68 to 72 ,, ...	,,	3.90	,,	4.20
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	2.50	,,	2.80
8 lbs.	,,	3.50	,,	.....
TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds.	,,	2.75	,,	3.25
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White	,,	3.70	,,	3.90
Dyed.....	,,	3.70	,,	4.00
BROCADES—				
White	,,	3.70	,,	3.90
Dyed.....	,,	3.70	,,	4.00
VELVETS—				
Black	,,	11.00	,,	11.50
Assorted	,,	8.50	,,	9.00
TAFFACHELASS—Single warp	,,	2.80	,,	3.50
Do. Double warp	,,	3.80	,,	4.20
CHINTZES.....	,,	2.20	,,	2.30
HANDKERCHIEFS.....	₱ doz.	0.75	,,	1.00

		Dollars.		Dollars.
CAMLETS—				
S	₱ pc.	17.00	to	18.00
S S	,,	16.00	,,	17.00
S S S	,,	14.00	,,	15.00
B B B	,,	17.00	,,	18.00
OHLEANS—				
Plain.....	,,	5.00	,,	7.00
Figured.....	,,	5.00	,,	6.50
MOUSSELINE DE LAINE—				
30 yds., 30 in.....	,,	6.00	,,	8.00
LONG ELLS	,,	9.50	,,	10.00
LASTINGS.....	,,	9.50	,,	17.00
LUSTRES.....	,,	4.50	,,	5.50
BLANKETS	₱ lb.	2.00	,,	6.00
IRON NAIL ROD	₱ pl.	3.30	,,	3.50
LEAD.....	,,	6.50	,,	7.00
TIN	,,	.....	,,	.....
TIN PLATES	,,	7.00	,,	7.50
COTTON—				
Ningpo..... Nominal.	,,	.....	,,	.....
Shanghai ..... ,,	,,	.....	,,	.....
Tientsin ..... ,,	,,	.....	,,	.....
SUGAR, CANTON—				
White, No. 1	₱	9.00	,,	11.50
No. 2	,,	8.00	,,	9.00
Brown, No. 1	,,	4.50	,,	5.00
RICE (China)	,,	2.40	,,	2.80
SAPAN WOOD	,,	1.50	,,	2.00
RHUDARB.....	₱ box	7.00	,,	...

EXPORTS.

				Dollars.		
SILK—						
Mybash and Sinshu	Best, ...	₱ pl.	810	to	850	
	Medium	,,	750	,,	800	
	Inferior	,,	650	,,	700	
Koshu, best.....		,,	750	,,	...	
medium		,,	700	,,	...	
inferior		,,	600	,,	...	
Ida, good, long hanks.....		,,	...	,,	...	
inferior ,, ...		,,	...	,,	...	
Oshu, best, ...		,,	825	,,	...	
medium		,,	700	,,	760	
inferior		,,	600	,,	650	
Sodai, best, ...		,,	730	,,	760	
medium		,,	670	,,	720	
inferior		,,	600	,,	650	
Atchezen, best, ...		,,	700	,,	...	
medium		,,	650	,,	...	
inferior		,,	550	,,	...	
Hatchojee, medium.....		,,	...	,,	...	
inferior		,,	...	,,	...	

		Dollars.		Dollars.
TEA—				
Fine	₱ pl.	31.00	to	33.00
Good medium	,,	28.00	,,	30.00
Medium	,,	23.00	,,	26.00
Good common	,,	20.00	,,	22.00
SEAWEED, fine cut green ...	,,	5.00	,,	7.50
,, ,, brown ...	,,	3.90	,,	4.25
Large uncut green	,,	2.50	,,	3.75
,, brown	,,	1.60	,,	2.00
CUTTLE FISH, No. 1	,,	14.00	,,	15.00
,, 2	,,	11.00	,,	11.50
DRIED SHRIMPS	,,	15.00	,,	...
MUSHROOMS.....	,,	38.00	,,	40.00
TOBACCO, No. 1	,,	.....	,,	.....
GALL NUTS	,,	8.00	,,	9.00
VEGETABLE WAX	,,	18.00	,,	20.00
GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty)	,,	2.75	,,	3.50
RAPE SEED	,,	3.90	,,	4.00
RAPE SEED OIL	,,	10.50	,,	11.00
CAMPHOR.....	,,	.....	,,	.....

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 3¼d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 3¼d. to 4s. 3½ d.—Private Bills 4 months' sight, 4s. 3¾d. to 4s. 4d.—6 months' sight. 4s. 4d. to 4s. 4¼d. Documentary 4 months' sight, 4s. 3¾d. to 4s. 4d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 4¼d. to 4s. 4½d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 72½ to 73. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 73½ to 73¾. Hongkong,—10 days' sight Bank, par. Private ½ per cent discount. Boos, 304.

FREIGHTS—To London, per sailing vessel, £3 10s To New York do., £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., $6 to $8 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, $ 4.56 to $ 5. Per str., nominal.

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OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

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CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.

31an-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout India and the Colonies.

Patent Waterproof Percussion Caps, Treble Waterproof Central Fire do.

Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department

o-a-f 442 16ma 11th Augt, 1867.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

These preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion
in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.) PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS.—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

THE "GALLOWAY"

PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.

THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either ONE or two flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, MILL GEARING, BOILERS, &c., &c.
MANCHESTER.

30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

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G. L. de San & Em. Dietz,
Commission Merchants,
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

SUPPLY

IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufacture.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

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GARNOCK, BIBBY & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS,
LIVERPOOL.

Manila Rope, Spun and made by Machinery.

Wire Rope, of Steel and Iron Wire, for Ships and Mines.

Cordage and Bolt Rope, of best Russian and Italian Hemp.

SHIPCHANDLERS', ENGINEERS', AND NAVAL STORES.

Price lists will be forwarded regularly, at request.

30ju-68 1366 December 31st, 1867.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1862 & 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON;

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

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CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS'
Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

TUPPER & Co.
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED
CORRUGATED IRON,
Iron Roofing, Sheds, Churches, Houses, &c.,
61A, MOORGATE ST.,
LONDON, E.C.

16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL's,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

17my 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

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LONDON.

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc., etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

Agency Department.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc., etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 *and* 52, *St. Paul's Churchyard.*
LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co, 68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

VICTORIA PERFUMERY.

RIGAUD & Co.,

45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

THE *Victoria Perfumery* is now adopted by the *élite* of the aristocracy and fashionable world on account of the superior articles for the toilet each of which has been made a speciality.

The new perfumes prepared with the *Essence of Ylangylang* extracted by distillation from the *Unona odoratissima* and imported from the Philippine islands are beyond comparison for their delicacy and sweetness. We therefore recommend the *beau monde* to try as a handkerchief perfume

The Extract of Ylangylang
AND
The Manilla Bouquet.

RIGAUD'S TOLUTINE

Is an admirable toilet-water, the true talisman of beauty, preserving the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion. It is the perfection of science adapted to the toilet, and is uncontestably superior to Eau de Cologne, or the most esteemed of vinegars and the Florida water.

Miranda Soap.

COMPOSED MAINLY OF THE MILK OF THE LETTUCE AND THE LILY

A simple comparison of this soap with others sold by the perfumery trade, suffices to prove its superiority. It gives the skin a delightful silky surface, it lathers abundantly, forming a real milk-bath, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

In Shanghai at Messrs. J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

16ap 1717 January 16th 1868.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST MAIL.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Feb. 6	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	Feb. 5	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 6	Suwo-Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	... 1	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 6	John Eyston	Br baq	346	Wynn	Swan River	Nov. 27	Sandalwood	Siemssen and Co
... 6	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Feb. 3	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 6	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Hankow	... 2		Chinese Government
... 7	Island Queen	Br str	130	McFarlane	Fuchau	... 4	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 8	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	... 7	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 8	Filipino	Br str	367	Ferries	Amoy	... 4	do	Glover and Co
... 8	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Noel	Hongkong	... 4	Mails, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
... 8	Onward	U. S. T.	874	Giraud	Nagasaki	... 3	Stores	
... 9	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports	... 6	General	Russell and Co
... 10	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 9	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 10	Norfolk	Br sch	264	Cowan	Nagasaki	... 2	Coals	Glover and Co
... 11	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	... 10	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 11	Whufoo Pau	Chi str	209	George	Fuchau	... 5		Chinese Government
... 11	China	Prus sch	180	Jassen	Ningpo	... 9	Ballast	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 12	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 11	General	Russell and Co
... 12	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	... 8	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 12	Hirado	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow	... —	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 13	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	... 12	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 13	Deux Frères	Fr baq	376	Gillard	Swatow	Jan. 27	do	J. S. Baron
... 13	Andreas	Dut sh	832	Krabb	Cardiff	Sept. 10	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 14	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Feb. 13	General	Russell and Co
... 14	Costa Rica	Am str	1917	Furbur	Yokohama v. Nagasaki	... 8	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Maud Helen	Am baq	660	Thomas	Hongkong	Jan. 18	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Feb. 6	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 7	Formosa	Br str	700	Hockin	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 7	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdiss	Nagasaki	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 7	Salamis	H. M. S.	.....		Hongkong		
... 8	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 9	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 9	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 9	Gloriosa	Br sh	651	Catto	Batavia	Ballast	Borneo Company Limited
... 9	Gateshead	Br baq	505	Lamb	Hongkong	do	Frazar and Co
... 9	Adventure	H. M. S.	.....	Hickley			
... 10	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 10	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 11	Express	Br str	290	Mooney	Ningpo	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 11	Aunt Lizzie	Br baq	536	Proctor	Fuchau	Cotton	Frazar and Co
... 11	Charley	Am baq	440	Cavanagh	Nagasaki	General	Frazar and Co
... 11	Forfait	H.I.M.S.	.....	Le Saulnier de la Cour]	Nagasaki		
... 12	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 12	Ajax	Br str	1549	Kidd	London, &c.	Tea, &c.	Butterfield & Swire
... 12	Oberon	Prus baq	367	Schmidt	Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 13	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 13	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 13	Ariel	Br sh	852	Keay	Hongkong	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 13	Alice Mary	Br baq	217	Craik	Iloilo	Tiles	Borneo Company Limited
... 14	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 14	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Part of Original, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 14	Portland	Br sh	871	Peters	Hongkong	Ballast	Russell and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

NO.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
8 s	Alcyone	Brown	Br baq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Forbes and Co		
7 s	Alicia Annie	Kirbey	Br baq	300	Jan 9	Rio de Janeiro	Russell and Co		
6 s	Andreas	Krabb	Dut sh	832	Feb 13	Cardiff	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 s	Aquarius	Altmann	Dut bg	220	Jan 21	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
2 c	Argo	Hanson	Br bg	238	Jan 31	Swatow	Frazar and Co	Tientsin	Early
2 c	Assyrian	Mearns	Br sh	505	Dec 13	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
1 s	Cath. Jurgensen	Molsen	Prus baq	237	Jan 14	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Tientsin	To-day
1 c	China	Jessen	Prus sch	182	Feb 11	Ningpo	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Nagasaki	Cld. 13th inst
2 s	Claro Dabuyan	Errington	Br baq	357	Jan 30	Swatow	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Cld. 14th inst
5 s	Dagmar	Brunström	Russ sh	800	Jan 14	Liverpool	Order		
2 s	Deux Frères	Gillard	Fr baq	376	Feb 13	Swatow	J. S. Baron		
A H W	Devana	Thomson	Br sh	795	Feb 3	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
9 p	Devonshire	Dearkee	Br sh	800	Jan 22	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		
3 c	Durham	Cann	Br sh	998	Jan 20	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
U W	Gaspee	Emesan	Am sh	990	Jan 22	Penarth	Russell and Co		
8 s	Iris	Yamson	Swe baq	475	Jan 20	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co	Hongkong	Cld. 14th inst
6 s	Isabella	Cooper	Br sh	1060	Jan 14	Cardiff	Hall & Holtz		
9 p	J. L. Dimmock	Winchell	Br sh	1047	Jan 25	Cardiff	S. W. Hyde		
U W	John Eyston	Wynn	Br baq	346	Feb 6	Swan River	Siemssen and Co		
3 c	Kadosh	Deshon	Am baq	655	Jan 20	New York	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Early
2 s	Kew Kee	Beaglehole	Br sch	344	Aug 11	Fuchau	Trautmann and Co		For Sale
8 p	Ladye Love	Gladstone	Br baq	491	Dec 22	Newport	H. B. M.'s Government		
2 c	Leon Crespo	Bosustow	Br sh	696	Feb 4	Liverpool	Gilman and Co		
O L L	Lorton	Nelson	Br baq	519	Feb 5	Liverpool	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
1 c	Mountain Ash	Aitchison	Br baq	437	Dec 24	Amoy	Textor and Co		
6 s	Nabob	Cobb	Am baq	530	Dec 23	Hakodadi	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
1 p	Nazarine	Todd	Br sh	815	Jan 15	Hongkong	Order		
G W	Norfolk	Cowan	Br sch	264	Feb 10	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
8 s	Peter Rohland	Rauke	Bre baq	583	Jan 19	Cardiff	Wm. Pustau and Co		
8 s	Rachel	Firth	Br baq	282	Jan 31	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	Tientsin	Early
8 p	Salacia		Br baq	424	Oct 11	Fuchau	Gilman and Co		
7 s	Sarah	Brown	Br bg	186	Jan 30	Yokohama			
7 s	Saturnus	Derdrick	Ham baq	450	Feb 5	Hamburg	Telge, Nolting and Co		
7 c	Sir Jamsetjee Family]	Cobb	Br sh	1049	Feb 1	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	Hongkong	Cld. 14th inst
O D	Spray	Stopher	Br sch	225	Oct 19		Wm. Pustau and Co		
O D	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
2 s	Ta Lee	Davey	Br sch	450	Aug 27	Newchwang	Trautmann and Co		For Sale
2 s	Tavistock	Tate	Br sh	532	Jan 2	Shields	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Early
2 c	Ville de Grenade	Carrick	Fr baq	310	Feb 1	Taku	Eduard Schellhass and Co		
1 s	Water Lily	Barry	Br bg	218	Mar 25	Manila	Glover and Co		
3 s	Western Chief	Hill	Br sh	750	Dec 13	Fuchau	Gilman and Co	London.	Early
	41 VESSELS								

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MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	507	Feb 12	Hongkong	P. O. & Co	Yokohama	16th instant
6 p	Confucius	Marseills	Chi str	265	Sept 2	Hankow	Chinese Government		
4 p	Dragon	Gibbon	Br str	472	Jan 1	Fuchau	William Hargreaves	Nagasaki	
7 s	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	871	Feb 8	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
D G	Express	Mooney	Br str	290	Feb 18	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
7 p	Feeyuen		Am str	229	Nov 24	Fuchau			
4 p	Fenella	Schmidt	Prus str	230	Jan 25	Fuchau	Borntraeger and Co		
G W	Filipino	Ferries	Br str	367	Feb 8	Amoy	Glover and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	Immediately
S S N W	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1133	Jan 19	Hankow	Russell and Co		
P & O M	Ganges	Cates	Br str	742	Feb 5	Y'hama v.N'saki	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	20th instant
S S N W	Hinado	McQueen	Br str	1200	Feb 12	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	16th instant
4 p	Island Queen	McFarlane	Br str	130	Feb 7	Fuchau	Borntraeger and Co	Fuchau	17th instant
7 s	Lamont	Spencer	Br str	774	Dec 11	Hankow	Russell and Co		
F W	Manchu	Clark	Br str	803	Nov 26	Tientsin	Russell and Co	H'kong & Canton	16th instant
S S N D	Moyune	G. Johnson	Am str	700	Jan 12	Hankow	Russell and Co		
Tonkadoo	Nanzing	Telloh	Br str	419	Jan 25	Chefoo	Trautmann and Co		
6 p	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Feb 7	Hankow	Chinese Government		
D G	Shansc	Friend	Am str	561	Dec 2	Tientsin	Russell and Co	Tientsin	Immediately
D G	Szechuen	Bisbee	Am str	554	Dec 12	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
S S N W	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	245	Feb 9	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D G	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
8 s	Vulcan	Baker	Br str	135	Aug 10	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
7 p	Whufoo Pau	George	Chi str	209	Feb 11	Fuchau	Chinese Government		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176			Chinese Government		Laid up
6 s	Ying-tze-fei	Drage	Br str	315	Dec 13	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Tientsin	Immediately
	26 Steamers								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O L L	Euxine	Annatoyn	British barque	398	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Kofod	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Hodgeton	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
H B M N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 s	Pearl	.....	Ross	H. M. S.	17	400	275	Nov 11	Nagasaki
8 s	Wenzel	.....	Richards	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Feb 5	Ningpo
2 s	Deroulede	.....	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Oct 16	Nagasaki
5 s	Le Brethon	.....		H. I. M. G. B.	3	60	59	Jan 23	
O D	Vineta	.....	Kuhn	H. P. M. Corvette	28	400	360	Nov 12	Nagasaki
6 s	Ashuelot	.....	Febiger	U. S. G. B.	6	280	180	Jan 30	Hankow
6 s	Onward	.....	Giraud	U. S. Ttransport	3	.....	50	Feb 8	Nagasaki

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.
1,—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section.
6,—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7,— „ Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9,— „ Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L. Outside Limit.

WHARVES.

O U L —Outside upper limits ..... Tonkadoo
M D —Muirhead's Dock ..... Tonkadoo
S S N W —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf ..... 2 s
G W —Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf ..... 2 s
K W —Kroes Wharf ..... 2 s
P & O M —P. & O. Company's Moorings ..... 3 s
S S N Co.W—Wharf Hongque ..... 5 s
A H W —Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf ..... 5 s
O D —Old Dock ..... 6 s
H W —Hunt's Wharf ..... 7 s
T J —Trautmann's Jetty ..... 7 s
U W —Union Wharf ..... 7 s
N B D —Nicholson & Boyd's Dock ..... 7 p
F W —Farnham's Wharf ..... 7 s
D G —Dent and Co.'s Godowns ..... 8 s
G L J —Gibb Livingston and Co.'s Jetty ..... 9 s
H. B. M. Naval Yard ..... 9 p
S S N D—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock.
O L L —Outside lower limits.

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